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GREEK CONDITIONAL  
AND RELATIVE SENTENCES.

*RULES & EXERCISES.*

G. S. FARNELL, M.A.

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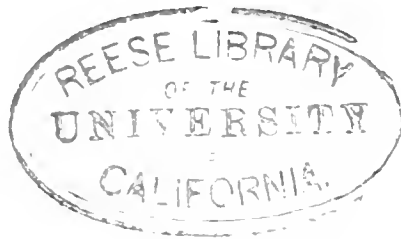
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*RULES AND EXERCISES*  
ON  
GREEK CONDITIONAL  
AND RELATIVE  
SENTENCES

ARRANGED BY  
G. S. FARNELL, M.A.  
*Assistant Master at St. Paul's School*  
EDITOR OF "THE GREEK LYRIC POETS"



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## PREFACE

THE Rules in this book are based on the lucid distinctions drawn in Prof. Goodwin's *Syntax of Greek Moods and Tenses* between the different kinds of Conditional sentences, distinctions which are also applied by him to Relative and Temporal sentences and the like, and to certain constructions expressing a wish. He has conferred a great boon on all teachers of Greek by the clearness of his explanations, a familiarity with which will, I think, render it possible for a pupil of any intelligence to attain such a mastery over the usages of the Optative and Subjunctive Moods, the constructions with *ἄν*, etc., as will go far to lay the foundation of sound Greek scholarship.

Exercises similar to those in this book have for long been in use at St. Paul's School, and have been found of great service in giving pupils at an early stage a grasp of many of the essential points of Greek Syntax.

A large proportion of the Greek sentences I have taken or adapted from Greek Authors. The book is to a certain extent elastic, since any of the miscellaneous Exercises may, if thought desirable, be curtailed or omitted; while on the other hand, if further practice in the rules is

required than is given in this book, it will not be difficult for any master to invent additional sentences for his pupils on the lines indicated without necessarily going beyond the limits of the two Vocabularies.

In the choice of words, as in the constructions, I have endeavoured to confine myself, except where mention is made to the contrary, to usages of the best Attic Prose-writers.



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Summary Classification of Conditional Sentences . . . . .	7
Exercises I. <i>A.</i> and <i>B.</i> (with Rules):—	
“Real” Conditionals in <i>Present</i> Time . . . . .	8-10
Exercises II. <i>A.</i> and <i>B.</i> :—	
“Real” Conditionals in <i>Past</i> Time . . . . .	11-13
Exercises III. <i>A.</i> and <i>B.</i> :—	
<i>Future</i> Condition, “Vivid” and “Vague” . . . . .	14-17
Exercises IV. <i>A.</i> and <i>B.</i> :—	
Unfulfilled Condition . . . . .	17-20
Exercise V. :—	
Sentences with Protasis Implied . . . . .	20-22
Exercises VI.--XI. :—	
Miscellaneous Conditional Sentences . . . . .	22-28
Relative Sentences, Classified . . . . .	28-31
Exercises XII. and XIII. :—	
Relative Sentences in <i>Present</i> Time and “Vivid” Future . . . . .	31-33
Exercises XIV. and XV. :—	
Relative Sentences in <i>Past</i> Time . . . . .	33-35
Exercises XVI. and XVII. :—	
Relative Sentences expressing Unfulfilled or “Vague” Future Condition . . . . .	35-37

	PAGE
Rules for Conditional and Relative Sentences in ORATIO OBLIQUA	37-40
Exercises XVIII. and XIX., on above . . . . .	40-42
Exercises XX. and XXI. (with Rules) :—	
Sentences expressing a Wish . . . . .	42-45
<hr/>	
Exercises XXII.—XXIV. :—	
Miscellaneous on all previous Rules . . . . .	45-48
VOCABULARIES :—	
Greek-English . . . . .	51
English-Greek . . . . .	58



## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A conditional sentence consists of two parts: (a) the *Protasis*, i.e. the clause containing the supposition, introduced in English by the particle *If*; (b) the *Apodosis* or principal clause. In Greek the *Protasis* is introduced by the word  $\epsilon\iota$ , and in certain cases the particle  $\alpha\nu$  is added to it forming the compound  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$  or  $\eta\nu$ .

Conditional sentences may first be divided into three classes according as they relate to past, present or future time, *e.g.* :

*Past*.—If he did this, he was wicked.

*Present*.—If he does this, he is wicked.

*Future*.—If he does this to-morrow, he will be wicked, *or*,  
If he should do it to-morrow, he would act wickedly.

Again in one class of conditional sentences, as in all the above examples, nothing is implied about the fulfilment of the condition or supposition, the matter being left quite doubtful; in another class however it is distinctly implied that the condition is not or was not fulfilled, *e.g.* :

*Past time*.—If I had been there (which I was not) I should have saved him.

*Present time*.—If I had even a penny (which I have not) I would give it you.

Exercises I., II., III. will deal with what we may call Real Conditional sentences, where the question of the fulfilment of the supposition is left entirely doubtful.

Exercise IV. will deal with Unreal Conditional sentences implying non-fulfilment of the condition.

N.B.—In all conditional clauses the negative is  $\mu\eta$ , not  $ο\upsilon$ .

EXERCISES I. *A.*, I. *B.*REAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN PRESENT TIME,  
PARTICULAR OR GENERAL.

There are two kinds :

(*a*) The supposition may be called 'particular' when the conditional clause relates to an act or acts occurring at one particular time or on a certain definite number of occasions, or to a permanent state of things, *e.g.* :

If he is now present he hears us—If you have done this six times, I am pleased—If he is brave he is worthy of praise.

(*b*) The supposition may be called 'general' when an indefinite series of occasions is referred to, *e.g.* :

"If ever you have money, you always give it to the poor."

In (*a*) the construction in the Protasis in Greek is identical with that in English, *i.e.* εἰ with the present, or sometimes the perfect, Indicative, *e.g.* : εἰ νῦν πάρεστιν, ἀκούει—εἰ ταῦτα ἑξάκις πέπραχας, ἡδόμεαι—εἰ ἀνδρεῖός ἐστιν, ἄξιός ἐστιν ἐπαίνου.

In (*b*) not εἰ but εἰάν is used, accompanied like all compounds of ἄν by the Subjunctive mood, *e.g.* : εἰάν ποτε χρήματα ἔχῃς, δίδως τοῖς πένησιν.

(*Note.*—In such cases the so-called conditional clause is really not *conditional* but *temporal*, as is shown by the fact that instead of saying 'if ever you have money,' or εἰάν χρήματα ἔχῃς, we can say with identical meaning, 'whenever you have money,' ὅταν χρήματα ἔχῃς.)

In both (*a*) and (*b*) the Apodosis presents no difficulty, and is to be translated into Greek just as if no conditional clause accompanied it.

Distinguish then in Exercises I. *A* and *B* between :

	Present Particular conditionals.
and	Present General conditionals.

## A.

1. Εἰ βούλει ἀνδρεῖος δοκεῖν, μὴ φοβηθῆς ἐκείνον τὸν κύνα.
2. Ἐάν τις τοιαῦτα φῇ, ἢ ψεύστης ἐστίν, ἢ οὐδὲν οἶδε περὶ τούτων.
3. (α) Εἰ μὴ ἀλγείς τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὦ γύναι, μὴ μεταπέμψῃ τὸν ἱατρόν.  
(β) Ἐὰν μὴ ἀλγῇς τὴν κεφαλὴν, μὴ μεταπέμποι τὸν ἱατρόν.
4. Πάντες οἱ τοιαῦτα πράττοντες, ἐὰν ἀλῶσι, δίκην δώσουσιν· ἀλλ' εἴ τις νῦν τοῦτο πράττειν βούλεται, οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ εἴσονται ὅστις ἐστίν.
5. Ἐάν τις μὴ πάντα τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διδῶ τῷ βασιλεῖ, οὐκ ἐπαινεῖται.
6. Εἰ δίκαιος κριτῆς εἶ, μὴ παραβῇς τοὺς τῆς πόλεως νόμους.
7. Ἐὰν ἐθέλῃς τοῖς πένησιν ἀρέσκειν, μὴ τοὺς πλουσίους ὠφέλει.
8. Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐμοὶ ἀρέσκειν, εὖ ποιήσον τοὺς σοὺς δούλους.
9. Εἰ μὴ οἱ φιλόσοφοι ταῦθ' ἡμῖν δοῦναι ἐθέλουσιν, οὐκ ἄριστοί εἰσιν ἀλλ' αἴσχιστοι.
10. Τοῦτον οὖν λαβὼν ἀπόκτεινον, εἰ μὴ ἀποπέφευγεν ἤδη.
11. Κακῶς πεποίηκας, εἰ πάντα τὸν οἶνον πέπωκας.
12. Ἐάν τις πολὺν οἶνον πίνῃ, πολλάκις ἀλγεί τοὺς πόδας.
13. Οὐ χρὴ φάναι ὅπου ἐστὶν ἐκείνος, εἰ μὴ κεκέλευκεν ὁ δεσπότης.
14. Μὴ ταῦτα τοῖς κακοῖς ἐκείνοις ὑπηρετήσης, εἰ βούλει ὑφ' ἡμῶν τιμᾶσθαι.
15. Εἰ ἡμεῖς γιγνώσκομεν τὴν μητέρα, ὑμεῖς γιγνώσκετε τὴν θυγατέρα.
16. Εἰ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπαινεῖ, μῶρός ἐστιν.
17. Ἐὰν ποτε τοῖς στρατιώταις μέμφηται, οὐ πείθονται αὐτῷ.
18. Οὐ δύνασαι τοιαῦτα πράττειν, εἰ μὴ μεμάθηκας.
19. Οὐ ταῦτα πεποίηκας, εἰ ἀληθεύει ὁ φύλαξ.
20. Ἐὰν τε βούλωνται, ἐάν τε μή, αἰεὶ αὐτοὺς ἐπαινεῖ.

*I. B.*

1. If we never disobey the laws, they are not painful to us.
2. If you are deceiving me, you are acting disgracefully.
3. If you deceive a benefactor, you do not please the gods.
4. If this is so, it is useless for us to fight the enemy.
5. These nations are not brave, unless they drink much wine.
6. If the wise are-ignorant-about anything, who can find-out the truth?
7. If you ever see a wolf, run away as fast as possible.
8. If you see the enemy approaching, Cyrus is-dead.
9. If you are-thirsty, drink this wine.
10. Never drink water if you have wine.
11. We ought to give 5 talents to the poor, if they are really faring very badly in Athens.
12. If you wish to be honoured by us, do not help those men.
13. If they have killed the large dog, why do you not enter the house?
14. No-one praises a man, if he abuses his parents.
15. Put Socrates to death, if he is really corrupting the young men.
16. If he is always doing this, I do not think him wise.
17. If you have not killed the king, you have not obeyed me.
18. How can you know Plato, if you have never stayed in Athens?
19. If what you say is true, you have not acted justly.
20. If any of the philosophers are now absent, I do not blame them.

EXERCISES II. *A.* AND *B.*

## REAL CONDITIONS IN PAST TIME, PARTICULAR OR GENERAL.

Exactly the same distinction is found in Past time as in Present between (*a*) *Particular*, and (*b*) *General* suppositions, *e.g.* :

(*a*) If he saw Cyrus, he killed him.

(*b*) If ever he saw a soldier, he used to kill him.

Here again, as in present time, the general supposition is really a temporal clause, equivalent to ‘whenever etc.’

*Greek Construction.*

- (*a*) *Particular*.—As in English the past tenses of the Indicative in both clauses, viz. : the Imperfect or Aorist according as the action is a continued or momentary one, or the Pluperfect.
- (*b*) *General*.—*εἰ* with the Optative in the Protasis, and the Imperfect in the Apodosis.

*Examples.*

- (*A*) 1. *εἰ εἶδε Κῦρον, ἀπέκτεινεν.*  
 2. *εἰ ἤλαυνεν* (if he was riding), *εἶδον αὐτόν.*  
 3. *εἰ ταῦτα ἤδη ἐπεποίηκει, τί ἐπάταξας ;*  
 (If he had already done this, why did you strike him ?)
- (*B*) *εἴ ποτε στρατιώτην ἴδοιμι, ἀπέκτεινον.*

## A.

1. Εἰ ταῦτα ἴδοιεν, εὐθὺς ἔλεγον τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἵνα μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπατῶντο.
2. Εἰ ταῦτα ᾔστε, τί οὐκ εἶπατε ἡμῖν τοῖς ὑμετέροις φίλοις ;
3. Εἴ ποτε τοὺς φιλοσόφους ἀπατᾶν δύναιντο, ἔφην αὐτοὺς σοφωτάτους εἶναι.
4. Εἰ τότε ταῦτα ἠκούσθη ὑπὸ σοῦ, ἐδέησεν ἐμοὶ φάναι.
5. Ἐδόμην εἰ οἱ ταῦτά σοι ὑπηρετήσαντες δίκην διδοῖεν.
6. Εἰ μὴ τότε οἶνον εἶχες, ἔδει σε μεταπέμψασθαι τὸν ἱατρόν.
7. Εἰ στρατηγοίην οὐκ ἔτεμνον τὴν τῶν Ἑρετριῶν.
8. Εἰ ὁ στρατηγὸς τότε ἤλαυνε καὶ σὺ παρήσθα, πῶς οὐκ εἶδες ;
9. Εἰ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀποκτείνουεν τὰς ὄρνεις, ἤχθετο ἡ γυνή.
10. Εἰ φαῖμεν ταῦτα, ὁ φύλαξ ἀεὶ ἐκόλαζε.
11. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ κακῶς ἐποιοῦν ἡμᾶς, εἴ ποτε μὴ τιμηθεῖεν.
12. Ἐδει σ' εἰδέναι τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων ῥηθέντα, εἰ στρατηγὸς εἶναι ἔφησθα.
13. Εἰ ἠπάτησε Κῦρον, ἠπατήθη καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ Κύρου στρατηγῶν.
14. Ἀεὶ παῖς ὢν ἐπηνούμην, εἰ τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πράττοιμι.
15. Εἰ μὴ χρήματα τότε ἔδωκε τοῖς οὕτω πράττουσιν, αἴσχιστος ἐγένετο.
16. Εἰ τρία ἔτη ἐστρατήγει, εὖ ἔπραττεν ἡ πόλις.
17. Εἴ ποτε στρατηγοίην, ἐνίκων τοὺς πολεμίους.
18. Εἰ ταῦτ ἤδη ἐωράκει, τί οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν ὡς τάχιστα ;
19. Εἰ Κῦρος τότε παρεγένετο, ἤδη διεφθάρκει τοὺς πολεμίους.
20. Οὐ σοφὸς ᾔσθα, εἰ μὴ ἐπαινοίης τοὺς ἄρχοντας.



## B.

1. If Cyrus said this, he did not tell-the-truth.
2. If the king praised him, he used to be delighted.
3. If he was doing this in my presence (*genitive absol.*), I nevertheless did not see him.
4. Nobody spoke well of the soldiers, if they burnt the houses of the citizens.
5. If you were present, why did you not give money to the poor?
6. If the man was put to death, the judges decided unjustly.
7. In the time of the Persians, if any man told-a-lie he was put to death.
8. If you did not strike the man, somebody else did.
9. If they had already done this, you ought to have told me.
10. If he incurred such dangers for eight months, he was very brave.
11. The Greeks always won, if they fought the Persians.
12. If they said this seven times, they were most barefaced liars.
13. I never punish any one if he does his best; nor were you punished then, if I was the general.
14. If I had the toothache I always sent for the doctor myself; but if he came yesterday, Cyrus sent him to me.
15. If he was alive in the time of Socrates, he often saw Plato also.
16. If he had deceived me, he had acted very bravely.
17. If he was doing that, he had been deceived by the king.
18. If the soldier ever stole a horse, he was punished.
19. If any one saw him, let him tell the general.
20. If Xerxes marched anywhere, the inhabitants fled from their houses.

EXERCISES III. *A.* AND *B.*

## FUTURE CONDITION, 'VIVID' AND 'VAGUE.'

These are of two kinds :

- (a) Where the supposition is expressed distinctly or vividly, *e.g.* : 'If I see him, I will give him money.'
- (b) Where the supposition is expressed more vaguely, *e.g.* 'If I were to see him, I would give him money.' We may describe these two kinds, as 'vivid' and 'vague' Future respectively. The real distinction is as follows :

A vivid future condition is one which may quite possibly happen, although the speaker does not say that it will, or that it will not; thus 'if he comes' implies that he can do so and is just as likely to do so as not. In a vague future condition the Protasis simply supposes a purely imaginary case which may be not only unlikely to occur, but absolutely impossible. All question of probability or possibility is put entirely aside, and the supposition is made apparently just for the sake of argument. Thus 'if he were to come' implies 'let us suppose such an event to occur (without saying whether or not it is likely to occur)'; similarly of an impossibility, 'if the sky were to fall,' 'if geese were to become swans.'

*Greek Construction.*

- (a) *Vivid Future*.—*ἐάν* with the Subjunctive in the Protasis,<sup>1</sup> with the future Indicative in the Apodosis, *e.g.* : *ἐάν ἴδω αὐτὸν, χρήματα δώσω*. Of course

<sup>1</sup> *εἰ* with the fut. Indic. is also not uncommon, particularly in Poetry. Since however the difference between this construction and that of *ἐάν* with the Subjunctive is a matter of no little discussion, and since *εἰ* with the future Indicative is certainly less frequent in Prose, I have thought it desirable not to trouble the pupil with it in these rules and exercises.

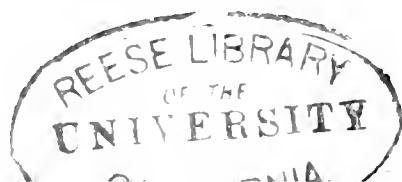
an Imperative construction may take the place of the future Indicative in the Apodosis, *e.g.*: ἐὰν ἴδῃς αὐτὸν, χρήματα δός.

- (b) *Vague Future*.—In the Protasis εἰ with the Optative; in the Apodosis, the Optative accompanied by the particle ἄν, *e.g.*: εἰ ἴδοιμι αὐτὸν, χρήματα ἄν δοίην. (N.B.—ἄν must never come first in its clause.)

The Greeks were very fond of the Vague Future construction, frequently employing it where in English the Vivid Future is preferred. (See Exerc. XVI.)

### A.

1. Ἐὰν μὴ εὖ λέγῃς τοῦς τὴν χώραν τεμόντας, εὐθὺς ἀποκτενοῦσί σε.
2. Πῶς οὐκ ἂν φοβηθείη, εἰ πάντες οἱ πολέμιοι φαίνονται ;
3. Ἦσθείην ἄν, εἰ τὴν πόλιν ὠφελεῖν δυναίμην.
4. Ἐὰν μὴ φῇς ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχειν, οὐδέποτε αὐθὶς σοι πιστεύσω.
5. Τίς οὐκ ἂν ὕδωρ δοίῃ τῷ νείῃ, εἰ αἰτοίῃ ;
6. Ἐὰν μὴ πράττης βελτίονα τούτων, οὐκέτι εὐτυχήσεις, ἀλλὰ κάκιστα πράξεις.
7. Οὐκ ἂν φοβοῖο τοὺς κροκοδείλους, εἰ ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ τὸν ἥμισυν τοῦ βίου διατελοίης.
8. Οὐκ ἂν φοβηθείης ἐκείνον τὸν κύνα, εἰ σὺν ἐμοὶ ἔλθοις.
9. Ἐὰν μηδέποτε οἶνον πίνῃς, οὐ μακρὸν (long) διατελεῖς (fut.) τὸν βίον.
10. Εἰ ὁ τῶν Σκυθῶν βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἰνδῶν ἑλαυνοί, ἀναιδέστατος ἂν εἴη.
11. Οὐκ αἰεὶ εὐδαίμων ἔσει, ἐὰν οὕτως ἀπατᾷς τοὺς γονέας.
12. Εἰ πάντα τὰ ἄσθη ἔλοι, μέγιστ' ἂν κινδυνεύοιμεν.
13. Οὗτος οὐκ ἂν φόνου ἀλοίῃ, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ κατηγοροῦντες ἔλθοιεν.
14. Ἐὰν καὶ δύνῃ τοὺς Σκύθας νικᾶν, τοὺς γε Πέρσας οὐδέποτε νικήσεις.



15. Ἐὰν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἀπατήσης τὸν τῆς πόλεως φύλακα, καὶ ληφθῆς ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ τῆς πόλεως πραττόντων, ἀποθανεῖ.
16. Εἰ ὁ ἐλέφας γίγνοιτο κροκόδειλος, ἰσχυρότεραν ἂν ἔχοι τὴν δοράν.
17. Εἰ γένοιτο τῷ πατρὶ ὅμοιος (equal), οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο κακός.
18. Ἐὰν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Αἰακεδαίμονα πορεύωνται, πῶς δυνησόμεθα φυλάττειν τὴν Κόρινθον ;
19. Εἰ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, τί ἂν πράττοις, εἰ ἔλθοιεν οἱ ἄλλοι Πέρσαι ;
20. Πῶς ἂν γνοίης αὐτὸν, εἰ ἐλέφας γένοιτο ;

## B.

1. If I do not tell him, he will not know where you are.
2. If you should answer thus, who would not be surprised ?
3. He would be a most shameless liar, if he were to say any such thing.
4. If we take the city we shall not be convicted of cowardice.
5. If you do not speak well of the soldiers, we will kill you.
6. If I am not present to-morrow, never believe me again.
7. If I were to be tried for theft, I should revile my prosecutors.
8. If he be not willing to perform us this service, let us go away at once.
9. If I were to become general, I would die rather than surrender the city.
10. If you see him, enquire of him why he asks for money.
11. If I could see my brother, I should be pleased.
12. If the sky were to fall, we should catch all the birds.
13. If some do it, and some do not, he will not be pleased.

14. Let them kill me, if the words that I speak are not true.
15. I will ask for this if I see him; but if he should not give it, what would you do?
16. If you were to ask this back, I would not give it you.
17. If you see him, do not tell him where I am.
18. Would he not naturally be thought a fool, if he were to say this?
19. If you learn all this, you will become wiser than your father.
20. If this does not turn out thus, I am not a wise man.

---

#### EXERCISE IV. *A* AND *B*.

#### UNREAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, IMPLYING THAT THE SUPPOSITION IS NOT OR WAS NOT FULFILLED.

These are of two kinds:

- (a) Those in present time, *e.g.*: 'If he were now present, I should see him.'
- (b) Those in past time, *e.g.*: 'If he had done this, I should have seen him.'

It must also be remembered that one clause may be present and the other past, *e.g.*: 'If he had come yesterday, he would now be here'; 'If he were a good man, he would not have beaten Cyrus.'

#### *Greek Construction.*

The Imperfect or Aorist Indicative in both clauses, according as each is in present or in past time; the Protasis is introduced by *εἰ*, and the Apodosis accompanied by *ἄν*. Thus the English examples above will be rendered as follows:

If he were now present, I should see him: *εἰ νῦν παρῆν ἑώρων ἄν*.

If he had done this, I should have seen him : εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξεν, εἶδον ἄν.

If he had come yesterday, he would now be here : εἰ χθὲς ἦλθεν, νῦν ἂν παρῆν.

If he were a good man, he would not have beaten Cyrus : εἰ ἀγαθὸς ἦν, οὐκ ἂν ἐπάταξε τὸν Κῦρον.

The Imperfect is also used of a continued or customary action in past time, thus : 'If he had been doing this, I should not have then been riding with him,' εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραττεν, οὐκ ἂν τότε ἤλαυνον σὺν αὐτῷ. I have however, to avoid confusing beginners, inserted no examples of this kind in the Greek exercises without distinctly specifying that they are such.

#### A.

1. Εἰ ἐώρων τὸν κύνα δάκνοντα (biting) τὸν παῖδα, ἀπέκτεινον ἄν.
2. Εἰ ἦσμεν ὅστις εἶη ὁ ταῦτα πράξας, ἐκαύσαμεν ἂν τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ.
3. Εἰ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι ἐβούλου, ὦ στρατιῶτα, οὐκ ἂν ἔκλεψας τὸν κροκόδειλον.
4. Οὐκ ἂν ἡροῦ τοιαῦτα πράξαι, εἰ μὴ πάλαι φίλος ἐγένου τοῖς τῆς πόλεως πολεμίοις.
5. Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ἀπῆλθον ἂν ἤδη, εἰ μὴ παρεγένετο ὁ βασιλεύς.
6. Ἐπιστάμην ἂν καὶ νῦν, εἰ μὴ ἔφυγεν ὁ δοῦλος.
7. Εἰλόμην ἂν τὴν ὄρνιν τὴν εἴκοσιν ᾧα τεκοῦσαν, εἰ μὴ οἱ πλησίον ἦδη ἀπέκτειναν.
8. Εἰ ἡμεῖς σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπορευόμεθα, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐνικῶμεν τοὺς ἐτέρους.
9. Οὐκ ἂν ἠπιστήθη ἐκεῖνος τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλος, εἰ μὴ ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδίδασκεν.
10. Εἰ κακῶς ἤρημαι, ἔλεγες ἂν, εἰ τῷ ὄντι φίλος ἦσθα.
11. Οὐκ ἂν παρῆσαν οἱ ἰππεῖς, εἰ ἔτεμον τὴν ἄλλην χώραν.
12. Οὐκ ἂν ἔδει τοσαῦτα ἔθνη στρατεύειν, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἤλαυνεν ὁ βασιλεύς.

13. Οὐκ ἂν ἤχθόμην, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ φίλοι μάχῃ (in battle) ἀπέθανον.
14. Πάλαι ἂν ἤλως φόνου, ὦ κάκιστε, εἰ μὴ ἠπάτησας τοὺς κριτάς.
15. Οὐτε τὸν πόδα οὐτε τὴν χεῖρα ἤλγουν ἂν, εἰ μετεπέμψω τὸν ἰατρόν.
16. Εἰ μὴ ὁ ἀνὴρ κακῶς ἐποίησε τὸν κροκόδειλον οὐκ ἂν ἔπασχε ταῦτα.
17. Εἰ μὴ ἐννέα τάλαντα ἐδόθη σοι, ἤχθου ἂν τῇ πενίᾳ.
18. Εἰ ἤκουσα τὰ ὑπὸ σοῦ ῥηθέντα, οὐκ ἂν νῦν ἠρώτων ὅ τι κελεύεις.
19. Αὐτὸν ἂν ἐπὶ ἡνουν εἰ μὴ κόλακα ἐμὲ ἐνόμιζεν.
20. Εἰ μὴ ἤλγουν τὴν κεφαλὴν, οὐκ ἂν ἤχθόμην ἐπὶ παροῦσι τοῖς παισίν.

## B.

1. If I had done this, I should have been praised by the people.
2. If the king were marching against the Greeks, he would have a larger army.
3. If I had not seen the cavalry riding up, I should not have fled.
4. How could he have done this, if the citizens had not made him general?
5. If you were wise, you would not teach such things.
6. If this had been done yesterday, I should not ask you to do it now.
7. I should not have asked you to do such things, if they were really impossible.
8. It would not be necessary to give him so much money, if he were not commanding-the-army,
9. I should be amazed if this had been done by you.
10. If I were rich, they would have come long-ago.
11. If I were accustomed to do such things, I should send for the physician.
12. I do not think you would do this, if a talent of silver had not been given to you by (*παρὰ* c. gen.) the enemy.

13. You could not do this if you had not practised the art from childhood.
14. He would be a rascal if he did not assist his country; nor should I have sent for him, if I had not thought him to be brave.
15. I should have known it long-ago, if he had not deceived me.
16. If Socrates had not been good, he would not have taught those young men self-restraint.
17. Cyrus would not have ruled over so many nations, if the Persians had not been obedient to him.
18. If he had not been-rich (use *πλουτῶ*), he would not have been put to death.
19. Those men would have lived a longer life, if they had practised these things.
20. If they had not won that victory, the Athenians would not have held-command-over (*κρατῶ*) the sea for so many years.

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### EXERCISE V.

#### SENTENCES EXPRESSING 'VAGUE' FUTURITY, WITH THE PROTASIS SUPPRESSED.

Under the heading of Future Condition must be included a construction which is very common in Greek, namely the employment of a sentence that is really the Apodosis of a 'vague' Future Conditional with the Protasis not expressed but implied. Greek politeness found the construction very useful for statements where it was desirable to avoid being too positive or dogmatic in expression. Thus instead of 'You *will* not be successful,' the Greeks often preferred to say 'You *would* not etc.'; instead of 'I cannot help you,' 'I should not be able etc.,' some kind of Protasis, more or less definite, being implied. Such constructions are naturally most



common not in narrative but in conversation or discussion, or in dealing with any subject admitting of dispute; and the student must be prepared, when suitable, to convert a direct statement in English into the less distinct form of the 'vague' future Apodosis in Greek. In many cases however as in (*A*) 3, 4, 5, etc., (*B*) 3, 6, 7, etc., the Greek and English forms of expression coincide.

### *A.*

1. Πάντων κτημάτων κράτιστον ἂν εἴη φίλος σαφὴς καὶ ἀγαθός.
2. Πῶς ἂν οἱ τὰ πονηρὰ ποιοῦντες τοῖς τὰ τοιαῦτα μισοῦσι φίλοι γένοιτο ;
3. Αἰσχυνοίμην ἂν, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀντιλέγων τούτοις· οὔτε γὰρ καλὰ οὔτε ἀληθῆ λέγοιμ' ἂν.
4. Χαλεπῶς ἂν ἐγὼ δουλείαν ὑπομείναιμι.
5. Ἦδιον ἂν ἀργύριον τελέσαιμι ἢ πράγματα ἔχοιμι.
6. Οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμι οὕτως ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν.
7. Οἱ μὴ ἐπιστάμενοι τὰ δέοντα δικαίως ἂν μαυθάνοιεν παρὰ τῶν ἐπισταμένων.
8. Σχολῇ γ' ἂν ἀπιστοίην τοῖς τοῦ Σωκράτους λόγοις.
9. Βουλοίμην ἂν, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἃ λέγεις· ὅπως δὲ ταῦτα γένοιτ' ἂν, οὐ δύναμαι γινῶναι.
10. Οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτ' ἂν ἀντιλέγειν.
11. Ἐχοις ἂν οὖν εἰπεῖν διὰ τί τοιαῦτα πεποίηκας ;

### *B.*

1. I can hardly tell you how base he is.
2. You will not do that again in a hurry.
3. I would rather die than be a slave.
4. How can a man die better than fighting for his country ?
5. You are not likely to deceive a philosopher.
6. I could never do any such thing.
7. Could you tell me where the king's house is ?

8. You will not easily escape me now.
9. I should like to ask you (transl. gladly ask) what you said.
10. One can always find him at this hour.
11. One does not often meet with a firm friend.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

### VI.

1. Εἰ περὶ τούτων μόνον κατηγόρησεν Αἰσχίνης, καὶ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τούτων ἂν ἀπελογούμην.
2. Εἰ ἴστε με τοιοῦτον, ἀναστάντες καταψηφίσασθε ἤδη.
3. Εὰν πείσωμεν ὑμᾶς ὥς χρὴ ἡμᾶς ἀφεῖναι, οὐκέτι μενοῦμεν.
4. Οὐδὲν ἂν σε ἔδει δεῦρο ἰέναι, εἰ ἡμεῖς ἐδυνάμεθα πορεύεσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ.
5. Εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἤρετο ταῦτα, τί ἂν οἶει ἀποκρίνασθαι ;
6. Εὖ ἤδησθα ὅτι, εἴ τινα ἔροιο ταῦτα, οὐκ ἂν ἀποκρίναιτο.
7. Ἀποκρινεῖται τὸ φαινόμενον ἑαυτῷ εἰάν τε ἡμεῖς ἀπαγορεύωμεν εἰάν τε μή.
8. Οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσαιμι, εἴ μοι σκεψαμένῳ οὕτω δόξειε ταῦτα.
9. Εἰ νῦν οὕτω λέγει ἐκείνος, οὐκ ἐπαινεσόμεθα.
10. Οὐ δοκῶ οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε στρατόπεδον οὔτε ληστὰς πρᾶξαι ἂν τι δύνασθαι, εἰ ἀδικοῖεν ἀλλήλους.
11. Εἰ ἐπιστεύσατε τῷ Σωκράτει, ἐπιστεύετε ἂν καὶ τῷ Πλάτῳ.
12. Εἴ ποτε αἰτοίην. ἀεὶ ὕδωρ τε καὶ οἶνον ἐδίδους.
13. Εἰ ἤρετο οἵτινες μάχοντο, τίς οὐκ ἂν ἀπεκρίνατο ;
14. Εἰ τὰ μὲν πέπραχας. τὰ δὲ μὴ, οὐ δώσω σοι τὸν μισθόν.
15. Οὐκ ἂν οὖν πάννυ γέ τι σπουδαῖον εἴη ἡ δικαιοσύνη ;
16. Εἰ μὴ ἀφίκου εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, εἶδες οὔτε τὸν Σωκράτη οὔτε τὸν Πλάτωνα.

17. Εἰ μὴ κέκτῃμαι πλεῖν ἢ τετταράκοντα μνᾶς, οὐδὲν σοὶ δώσω· ἀλλ' εἰ ἐκτησάμην πέντε ἢ καὶ τέτταρα τάλαντα, ἐδίδουν ἂν πεντήκοντα μνᾶς.
18. Εἰ ἐγὼ δέκα μνᾶς ἐκεκτήμην, καὶ σὺ πεντήκοντα, τάλαντον ἂν ἐκτησάμεθα.
19. Πλουσιώτατος ἂν εἴης εἰ κτήσαιο πλεῖν ἢ μύρια τάλαντα.
20. Οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις δεῖξαι ὅτι ἐγὼ αἴτιός εἰμι τοῦ πολέμου.

## VII.

1. If you are afraid, do not let loose that dog.
2. I shall suffer the same fate (transl. : the same-things) as you, unless I escape to the neighbouring city.
3. If you have both horses and elephants, you will easily conquer the Indians.
4. You would often conquer the enemy, if you were to believe the words of this philosopher.
5. It is time to go away, unless we wish to be captured by the enemy.
6. In addition to this I should say they ought to learn music.
7. If the Peloponnese had been ravaged by the barbarians, the Arcadians would be faring very badly.
8. Your zeal would be praised, if you were to effect this.
9. If you have fared well there, it is not right for you to speak ill of the citizens.
10. He will never be worthy of honour, if he deceives his own friends.
11. If you were to endure all these troubles bravely, the king would give you great rewards.
12. If he had arrived yesterday, he would have known how many were present.
13. If you were never to arrive at Corinth, how would you do what you now wish?
14. What remedy can there be for us from these evils?
15. If I call, come here, that the general may not be angry.

16. If you had not acquired twenty talents, you would not have escaped from death.
17. If all the women were to leave the city, no one would be able to make bread.
18. You managed the affairs of the state very badly if you did not punish those who were found guilty of murder.
19. The Greeks, if they had been able, would not have permitted tyrants to rule.
20. If this man has not already died, I will kill him with my sword.

## VIII.

1. Εἴ σοι κύων ἦν, ἐπὶ προβάτοις ἐπιτήδειος ὢν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ποιμένας ἡσπάζετο, σοὶ δὲ προσιόντι ἐχαλέπαινε, ἀμελήσας ἂν τοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι ἐπειρῶ εὖ ποιήσας πραῦναι αὐτόν.
2. Αἰσχύνοιτ' ἂν ὁ Ἑρμογένης εἰ ὠφελούμενος ὑπὸ σοῦ μὴ ἀντωφελοίη σε.
3. Ἦν γὰρ ἐπίσθηται τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τέχνην, καὶ μὴ ἀναιδὴς ἦ, αἰσχυνεῖται, ἀργύριον εἰληφώς, ἐνδεᾶ σε ἀποπέμψασθαι.
4. Εἰ τοῦ ἵππικου ἐπιμεληθεῖεν, πολὺ ἂν διενέγκοιεν τῶν ἄλλων.
5. (Past time) Ἡλίθιος τε καὶ ἀλαζὼν ἂν ἐδόκει ὁ Σωκράτης, εἰ ψευδόμενος ἐφαίνετο.
6. Ἐν τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν, εἰ ἐξῆν τοῖς κρατίστοις συνθεμένους ἐπὶ τοὺς χεῖρους ἵεναι, πάντας ἂν τοὺς ἀγῶνας οὗτοι ἐνίκων, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἄθλα οὗτοι ἐλάμβανον.
7. Ὁ κύων οὖν ἀκούσας εἶπεν· Εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ προφυλίττοιμι ὑμᾶς, οὐδ' ἂν νέμεσθαι δύναισθε, φοβούμεναι μὴ ἀπόλησθε.
8. Εἴ ποτε κληθεὶς ἐτελήσειεν ἐπὶ δείπνον ἐλθεῖν, ῥαδίως πάνυ ἐφυλάττετο τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν καιρὸν ἐμπίπλασθαι.
9. Τί γένοιτ' ἂν αἰσχίον ἢ μιαιώτερον τούτου ;
10. Εἰ τρία τάλαντα ἐκθήθη ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐν ἐνὶ ἐνιαυτῷ, εὖ ἂν ἐπράξαμεν.

11. Ἐὰν μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσης, αὐτὸς ἀπολεῖ κάκιστα.
12. Ἐπιστηθείης ἂν πάντα ταῦτα εἰ ἔροιο· εἰ δὲ μὴ, δέοι  
ἂν ἡμᾶς ἄλλον τινὰ πέμψαι.
13. Εἰ τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πάλαι πραχθέντα πάντ' ἠπιστά-  
μην, τὰ δ' ὑπὸ τῶν νῦν ἠγνόουν, οὐκ ἂν σοφὸς εἶην.
14. Εἰ σὺν τῷ Κύρῳ ἐπορεύθῃ, ἀπώλετο καὶ αὐτός.
15. Ἐχρῆν ἂν βασιλεύσαι τὸν Κῦρον, εἰ ἐπέζησε καὶ μὴ  
ἀπέθανε πρότερον.
16. Εἰ δίκαιος ἦν, οὐτ' ἂν ἐπεθύμησε χώρας ἄλλης ἢ τῆς  
ἑαυτοῦ, οὐτ' ἂν εἰς δουλείαν ἀνθρώπους ἦγεν ὑφ'  
ᾧ οὐδὲν ἠδίκηται.
17. Οὐκ ἂν ὀκνήσαιμι ἔγωγε πάντων κάκιστον εἰπεῖν  
τοῦτον.
18. Οἱ πάλαι, εἰ σοφοὶ εἶεν, εἴθιζον τοῖς παῖδας πάντας  
κινδύνους κινδυνεύειν.
19. Οὐ θέμις πιμπράναι νεὼς, οὐδ' ἔαν ἐν πολεμίᾳ τινὶ  
χώρα ᾧσιν.
20. Εἰ μὴ χρήματα ἦτησας, οὐκ ἂν ἡρώτων ὅστις εἴ.

## IX.

1. Having perceived this, he would not have perished, if  
you had not deceived him.
2. He would have been going up to Thebes, if he had  
not died on the way.
3. I will never permit this, unless your king himself  
orders (it).
4. He permits the soldiers to ravage the land, if they give  
him half the booty.
5. If your horse were not blacker than mine, I should  
not have bought it.
6. It will be necessary to show this more clearly, if you  
wish us to find the enemy.
7. If you desire booty only, O soldiers, you will never  
conquer the enemy.
8. If the king were not wiser than the philosophers, the  
city would have by this time fared very badly.
9. They would not destroy your ships, if you were to  
give them money.

10. You would not praise Corinth if you knew the wickedness of the citizens.
11. Call your mother, boy, if she has not already gone out of the house.
12. They would go away at once on learning this, if Cyrus were to permit them.
13. If the generals have been found guilty of murder, it will be necessary to put them to death.
14. If they had been good men, they would not have always suffered these things.
15. If Cyrus perished, his guards perished also.
16. We used not to answer if they asked many questions.
17. If you had told me this, I should not be here; and I would go away at once if Cyrus were not general.
18. If this had already been done, why did not you tell the king?
19. If ever I saw the enemy, I ran away as quickly as possible.
20. No-one could ever say that I acted basely.

## X.

1. Ἐὰν μὴ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ αὐτοὶ ἐθέλωσιν ἄρχειν, δεῖ ὑπὸ πονηροτέρων ἄρχεσθαι.
2. Εἰ ἐδόκει μοι Χαιρεφῶν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἐπειρώμην ἂν πείθειν.
3. Εἴ τις λάβοι παρὰ φίλου ἀνδρὸς σωφρονούντος ὅπλα, εἰ μανεῖς ἀπαιτοίη οὐ δίκαιος ἂν εἴη ὁ ἀποδιδούς.
4. Ἐὰν μὴ λέγω τὰ πεπραγμένα ἐμαυτῷ, οὐκ ἔχειν ἀπολύσασθαι τὰ κατηγορημένα δόξω.
5. (Past time) Εἰ μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ Σωκράτης ἐποίει τι φαῦλον εἰκότως ἂν ἐδόκει πονηρὸς εἶναι· εἰ δ' αὐτὸς σωφρονῶν διετέλει, πῶς ἂν δικαίως τῆς οὐκ ἐνούσης αὐτῷ κακίας αἰτίαν εἶχεν;
6. Εἰ καὶ μηδὲν αὐτὸς πονηρὸν ποιῶν ἐκείνους φαῦλα πράττοντας ὁρῶν ἐπῆναι, δικαίως ἂν ἐπετιμᾶτο.
7. Ἦπτον ἂν ἐπείσθη παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τῶν θεῶν σημαινόμενα ποιῆσαι ἢ εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἐπειθεν ὁδοῦ λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα τυφλόν. (The Imperfect expresses *the attempt* in past time.)

8. Εἴ τις ὀκνοίῃ τοῦτο πράττειν, οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως δειλὸς νομίζοιτο ;
9. Εἴ τις τοιαῦτα φαίῃ, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκόλαζεν.
10. Εἰ ἔμαθον οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι τὸ ποιούμενον, διέφθειραν ἂν τοὺς Πέρσας κάκιστα.
11. Μὴ νομίσητε ἐμὲ ταῦτα πράξειν, ἐὰν μὴ γνῶτε οἷτινές εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.
12. Ἡρώτων ἦντινα δίκην ἂν ἔλοιτο, εἰ ἐθέλοιεν δίκην δίδόναι τῶν ποιηθέντων.
13. Εἰ μὴ ἄπληστός τε ἦσθα χρημάτων καὶ αἰσχροκερδῆς, οὐκ ἂν νεκρῶν θήκας ἀνέωγες.
14. Εἰ Ἀθηναῖός ἐστιν ὁ στρατιώτης, οὐ φεύζεται.
15. Εἰ πάντες οἱ πολῖται ταῦτα ἀεὶ πράττουσιν, οὐκ ἐκεί μενῶ.
16. Πανταχόθεν μὲν τοίνυν ἂν τις ἴδοι τὴν δειλίαν αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἥκιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τούτων.
17. Ἐξ ὧν καὶ σαφέστατ' ἂν τις ἴδοι ὅτι πάντα τὰ κατηγορημένα οὐ δικαίως εἴρηται.
18. Εἰ ταῦτα ἐπάσχετε ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, πείσεσθε καὶ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ.
19. Εἰ κέκτηο ἑπτα τάλαντα, πόσον ἂν ἐμοὶ δοίης ;
20. Εἰ τότε αὐτὸς παρήσθα, πῶς οὐκ ἀδικεῖς ἐμοὶ μεμφόμενος ;

## XI.

1. On arriving at Athens, you would have seen Pericles, if he had not gone away yesterday.
2. If you acquire eight talents, you will be very rich, unless you have already many debts (owe much) in this city.
3. Tell me who has come, unless you are-ignorant (of it).
4. If this had been said, I should not be-ignorant (of it).
5. If ever they did such things, they were wiser than the rest of the citizens.
6. How should I acquire more (neut. plur.) if the enemy were to ravage my land itself?
7. If you had not wished to fight, they would not have burnt your house.

8. If you are not content with your present lot, I think you are not leading an honourable life.
9. If he had not died, he would be passing half his life in doing good to the poor.
10. The ancient Greeks would have sung better, if they had not at-the-same-time danced.
11. He would not have performed these services for you, if he had not thought that you possessed much money.
12. If you came to fight, do not now be afraid that (use  $\mu\eta$  = lest) you will perish.
13. I will not show these things to strangers, unless they are Athenians.
14. Know thyself, unless thou wishest to be bad.
15. The elephant would have been-turned-into (transl. 'become') a stag, if I had not been present.
16. How would you find these things, if the soldier himself did not know where they were?
17. If we had known the injustice of the King of the Persians, we should not have believed his words.
18. If you have discovered so many nations, the general himself ought to march against them.
19. Strike, but hear me, unless you wish the Greeks to perish.
20. I will not hesitate to say that you are a coward.

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## RELATIVE SENTENCES.

With these are classed sentences introduced by relative adverbs expressing time, place, or manner: such as  $\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{o}\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon$ , the time at which, *i.e.* *When*;  $o\tilde{u}$ ,  $\acute{o}\pi\omicron\upsilon$ , the place at which, *i.e.* *Where*;  $\acute{o}\pi\omega\varsigma$  the manner in which, *i.e.* *How*.

Relative sentences may first be divided into two main classes:



## CLASS A.

Those in which the *antecedent is particular or definite* *e.g.* Socrates who was a philosopher; the ten men who were present; Athens where Plato lived, etc. The simple relatives ὅς, ὅτε, οὗ, etc., are used with the Indicative mood or any other construction possible also in an independent sentence. Thus the negative is οὐ, except where in an independent sentence μή might be employed, *e.g.*: If you come, which God forbid!—ἐὰν ἔλθῃς, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο. As the sentences in class A present no difficulty, I have inserted but few examples of them in the Exercises.

## CLASS B.

Relative sentences where the *antecedent is not definite but general or indefinite, e.g.*: All who were there; whoever are present, wherever you are, etc.

These may be classified exactly as the Conditional sentences, thus :

- I. The sentence may refer to a *single occasion* in present or past time, corresponding to type (a) in Exercises I. and II. The Indicative Present or Past is used. The negative is μή, and it will be noticed that such sentences are often only distinguishable from those of class A, where the antecedent is definite, by the employment of μή instead of οὐ. A further means of distinction is the frequent employment in relative clauses whose antecedent is indefinite of ὅστις, ὁπότε, ὅπου, etc., for ὅς, ὅτε, οὗ, etc.
- II. The sentence may be *general in time* referring to no particular occasion but to a customary or repeated action.

We then have :

- (a) *In Present time.*—A relative compounded with ἄν and followed by the subjunctive (corresponding to ἐάν with the subjunctive in Ex. I.), *e.g.*: ὃς ἄν τοῦτο πράττῃ, whoever does this (at any time); ὅπου ἄν ᾖς, wherever you are (at any time); ὅταν τοῦτο πράττῃς, whenever you do it, etc.

- (b) *In Past time*—The relative alone with the Optative (cf. *εἰ* with the Optat. in Ex. II.) : *πάντας οἱ μὴ πράττειν τοῦτο, ἐκόλαζεν*, he used to punish all who did not (habitually) do this ; *ὁπότε τοῦτο πράττοι ἐπηνεῖτο*, whenever he did this he used to be praised.<sup>1</sup>

III. The sentence may refer to *future time*, whether in the ‘Vivid’ or ‘Vague’ form. In the first case, as in the Present general, the Relative is compounded with *ἄν* and followed by the Subjunctive (cf. *εἰάν* with the Subjunctive in Ex. III.) : in the ‘Vague’ Future, the simple relative is used with the Optative, the Optative with *ἄν* being employed in the principal clause—just as in the ‘Vague Future’ Conditional in Ex. III.—Thus : *ὅς ἂν τοῦτο πράττη, ἀποθανεῖται*, whoever does this shall die ; *ὅς τοῦτο πράττοι, ἀποθάνοι ἄν*, whoever should do this, would die, *i.e.* if any one should etc. (*εἴ τις πράττοι*). With ‘Vague’ Future Relative Sentences may be classed Relative Sentences where the principal verb expresses a wish, the Optative without *ἄν* being used, *e.g.* : May I see him whenever he may come ! (= if he should ever come I hope I should see him).

A construction in the ‘Vivid’ Future form must be observed which we have not had occasion to mention in the Conditional Sentences proper. The Relative Adverbs ‘when’ or ‘after’ often imply the notion not of the Simple Future, but of the Future Perfect. In such cases not *ὅταν* but *ἐπειδάν* should be used, accompanied by the *Aorist* Subjunctive, *e.g.* : when I have done this, I will go away, *ὅταν τοῦτο ποιήσω, ἄπειμι*.

IV. A relative sentence may imply an unfulfilled Condi-

<sup>1</sup> It must be mentioned that these ‘general’ relative sentences in present and past time do not always conform to the type of the general conditional sentences. Where the meaning is clear the forms *ὅστις*, *ὁπόθεν*, *ὅπου*, etc., with the Indicative only are often enough to express the generality required. Such constructions however need not concern us in these exercises on the relatives.

tion in Present or Past time—the construction being identical with that in Ex. IV., except that for *εἰ* the simple relative is substituted. Thus: *οὐκ ἂν ἔπραττον, ὃ μὴ ἐβούλετο πράττεσθαι*, 'I should not be doing what he did not wish to be done'; *ὅτι ἔδωκεν, ἐδεξάμην ἂν*, 'I should have received whatever he had given me,' *i.e.* 'If he had given me anything (*εἴ τι ἔδωκεν*) I should have received it.'

Relative sentences expressing unfulfilled condition, as also those of the Vague Future form, are not common, and chief attention in the Exercises is given to the other kinds.

N.B.—The Negative in relative clauses is always *μή*, except where the antecedent is *definite*.

It must be remembered that not unfrequently a Participle accompanied by the Article does duty for a relative clause. Thus *ὃς ἂν μὴ πράττη* or *ὅστις πράττοι, ὃ μὴ πράττων* may be used. If the participial clause is negative the employment of *οὐ* or *μή* will indicate respectively whether the implied relative has a definite or an indefinite application.

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## EXERCISE XII.

### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PRESENT TIME AND 'VIVID' FUTURE.

1. Ἐν παντὶ πράγματι οἱ ἄνθρωποι τούτοις μάλιστα ἐθέλουσι πείθεσθαι, οὓς ἂν ἡγῶνται βελτίστους εἶναι.
2. Περὶ τούτων ὅταν μηκέτι εἰκάζωμεν, ἀλλ' ἤδη εἰδῶμεν, τότε συμβουλεύσομεν.
3. Ὅσαι ἐν ἀνθρώποις λέγονται ἀρεταί, σκοπούμενος εὐρήσεις πάσας μαθήσει τε καὶ μελέτη αὐξανόμενας.
4. Ἐὰν τοῦτο διαπράξῃ, δυνατὸς ἔσει τυγχάνειν ὅτου ἂν ἐπιθυμῇς.

5. Ὅσα μὲν δύνασαι ποιεῖν, ταῦτα μελέτα· ὅσα δὲ μὴ δύνασαι, φυλάττου.
6. "Ὅσοι μὴ ταῦτα πεπράχασιν, οὐκ ἄξιοί εἰσιν ἐπαίνου.
7. Ἐπειδὴν πάντα ἀκούσης, τότε δὴ κρίνον.
8. Νῦν ὅτε σοι ὀξέως ὑπακούω, μηκέτι τοιαῦτα εἶπης.
9. Οἱ τὸν βασιλέα οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ἀποκτείνειν, τούτους ἀπόπεμψον.
10. "Ὅταν μὲν τιθῇσθε τοὺς νόμους, ὅποιοί τινές εἰσι χρὴ σκοπεῖν, ἐπειδὴν δὲ θῇσθε, φυλάττειν καὶ χρῆσθαι.
11. Ἄ μὴ οἶδέ τις, σφαλερόν ἐστι ταῦτα λέγειν ἢ πράττειν.
12. "Ὅπου ἂν ᾖς, πανταχοῦ περίβλεπτος ἔσει.
13. Ὀπόθεν ἦκεις, οὐκ Ἀθηναῖος εἶ.
14. Κελεύσει τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀπίεναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται.
15. Ὀπόσοις ἂν ταῦτα ἀληθῆ δοκῇ, ὠφελήσουσι τὸν βασιλέα.
16. Ὀπόσαι ἂν ὦσιν αἱ τῶν πολεμίων νῆες, τοσαύτας καὶ ἡμᾶς ἔχειν δεήσει.
17. Ὀπότεροι ἂν κρατῶσι οὐ φείσονται τῶν πολιτῶν.
18. "Ὅπου ἂν τύχῃς ἀποδημῶν, μὴ ἐπιλανθάνου τῆς πατρίδος.
19. Θάπτειν χρὴ τοῦμόν σῶμα ὅπως ἂν σοι φίλον ᾖ.
20. Ταῦτα διαπράξομαι οὕτως ὅπως ἂν αὐτοὶ βούλωνται.

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### EXERCISE XIII.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PRESENT OR 'VIVID' FUTURE TIME.

1. Then only judge, when you have seen all these things.
2. Now let those hear who do not know what it is right to do.
3. When I have conquered the Scythians, I will march against the Greeks also.
4. All who love what is honourable ought to be happy.
5. Wherever you are, do not ever forget the virtue of your forefathers.

6. Whithersoever I turn I see soldiers.
7. I will destroy all whom I catch in their houses.
8. I have already destroyed the Persians whom I caught in the temple.
9. When you have come, you will no longer wonder at such things.
10. I rejoiced when the king was killed.
11. The dog does not love those whom he does not know.
12. I will kill all the citizens who do not praise the king.
13. Life is not long to those whom the gods love.
14. I do not attempt such things as man cannot do.
15. He is now putting to death as many as have not done this.
16. Whoever are now present will be present tomorrow also.
17. The soldiers are burning whatever houses they are not destroying.
18. When the enemy have been destroyed, we shall have peace.
19. Do it in whatever way you please.
20. Whoever you are, do not forget that you are my servants.

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#### EXERCISE XIV.

##### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PAST TIME.

1. Ἀπέκτεινα ὅποσους πλείστους ἐδυνάμην.
2. Ὄποτε τι δείσειαν, συνῆσαν βουλευσόμενοι ὡς τὸν βασιλέα.
3. Ὅσων ψαύοιμι πάντων τῶνδ' ἀεὶ μετειχέτην.
4. Ἐχρῶντο τοῖς ξένοις ὅπως βούλονται.
5. Ἀπαίροντες ὁπόθεν τύχοιεν, πάντες πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον ἔπλεον.
6. Εἰσῆα παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα ὅτε αὐτὸς κελεύοι.
7. Ἐπειδὴ τι φάγοιεν, ἐβούλοντο οἶνον πίνειν.
8. Ἐπειδὴ τοιαῦτα πύθοιτο, ἐπήνει τοὺς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀνδραγαθίας.
9. Πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἀπέκτεινον.

10. Πάντες ἀπώλοντο ὅσοι μὴ ὄπλα ἔφερον.
11. Εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν οἰκίαν, ὅτε οὐ παρῇ, ἔκλεπτον πάντα τὰ ἐμά.
12. Ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔπραξαν ταῦτα, ἀπῆλθον.
13. Οὓς μὴ γνοίῃ ἀπέκτεινεν ὁ μέγας ἐλέφας.
14. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσαντες εἰς τὰς τῶν Περσῶν τάξεις. ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ ὅσοι μὴ ἀπέφυγον ἀπέκτειναν.
15. Ὅποτε ψευδοίμην, ᾧ μὴν μῶρος ὢν ἀπατήσαι ἂν τὸν βασιλέα· ὁ δὲ πάντ' ἤδειν ἂ πράττοιμι.
16. Οὐδεπώποτ' ἐφοβούμην, ὅποτε πράττοιμι ἅ μοι δοκοίη.
17. Ἐπειδὴ ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμωτήριον, εἰσῆσαν ἐκάστοτε παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη.
18. Ὅτε ὁ Ξέρξης ἤλανε πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, κατεσκήνου ὅπου βούλοιτο.

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### EXERCISE XV.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES IN PAST TIME.

1. Whenever I stayed in Athens I was not prosperous : but when in Lacedaemon, I fared very well.
2. The general was always present when I punished any soldier.
3. I punished these soldiers, who did not march in good order.
4. After they had done this they charged into the ranks of the Persians.
5. They used always to go to Athens, after they had done this.
6. Whenever I was not present they used to steal my property.
7. Entering into my house when I was not present, they stole my property.
8. After failing to do this (transl. after they had not done this) they went away.
9. All who were not present at that battle, were vexed.
10. Wherever they went, they used to kill the inhabitants.

11. When he came, he killed all who had not done him this service.
12. Whoever did not do this was punished by the general.
13. He put to death all who had not fled.
14. Wherever the men were standing, they could all see the signal.
15. However much money he had, he always gave half to his brother.
16. Whatever he said on that occasion was not true.
17. These soldiers, who did not fight bravely, are worthy of death.
18. As many as were with the king were routed.
19. After they had heard Socrates discoursing, his disciples used to praise the beauty of virtue.
20. Whenever I had failed to do this he used to punish me.

### EXERCISE XVI.

#### RELATIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING UNFULFILLED OR 'VAGUE' FUTURE CONDITION, ETC.

1. Ἐν συνουσίᾳ τίς ἂν ἡσθείη τῷ τοιούτῳ, ὃν εἰδείη τῷ ὄψῳ τε καὶ οἴνῳ χαίροντα μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς φίλοις ;
2. Ὅποτε τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἡγησαίμην εἶναι, οὐδ' ἂν ἄνθρωπον νομίσαιμι ἑμαυτὸν εἶναι.
3. Ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἔλθοι ὁρᾶν οὐδ' ἂν ἐν δύναιτο.
4. Οὐκ ἂν ἔλθοιμι ὅτε μὴ αὐτός γε κελεύοι.
5. Ἔρδοι τις ἢν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.
6. Οὕτως ἀπόλοιτο, ὅστις τοιαῦτα πράττοι.
7. Οὐκ ἂν ἐπεχειροῦμεν πράττειν ἢ μὴ ἡπιστάμεθα.
8. Ὅστις παρεγένετο ἀπέθανεν ἂν κάκιστα.
9. Ὃν πόλις βασιλέα καταστήσειε, χρεῖη ἂν τούτῳ πείθεσθαι.
10. Ταῦθ' ὑμῖν σαφῶς ἂν εἴποιμι ὅτε πνθοίμην.
11. Ὁ μὲν ἐκὼν πεινῶν φάγοι ἂν ὅποτε βούλοιτο· τῷ δ' ἐξ ἀνάγκης ταῦτα πᾶσχοντι οὐκ ἔξεστιν, ὅπῃ βούληται, παύεσθαι.
12. Ἀναίσθητος ἂν εἴη ὃς μὴ τοιαῦτα ἰδὼν ὀργίζοιτο.

13. Δοίη Ζεὺς ταῦτα ᾧ ἐθέλοι.
14. Ὁ ἐκὼν ἀμαρτάνων δύναιτ' ἂν, ὅποτε βούλοιτο, καὶ ὀρθῶς ποιεῖν.
15. Οὐκ ἂν φιλοίης ἄνδρα ὅστις ἐθέλοι τε καὶ δύναιτό σου ἀπερύκειν τοὺς ἐπιχειροῦντας ἀδικεῖν σε ;
16. Ὁ μὴ ἀγαπῶη, οὐκ ἂν ἐπαινοίη.
17. Οὐκ ἂν ἐφοβούμεθα, οὐς μὴ ἐωρῶμεν.
18. Ἐπὶ γινούσιν ἂν οὐς τότε εἶδον ἀνδρείως μαχομένους.
19. Τεθναίνην ὅτι μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι.

## EXERCISE XVII.

RELATIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING UNFULFILLED OR  
'VAGUE' FUTURE CONDITION ETC.

1. Wherever I met him, I would tell him whatever I thought.
2. You too would blame any man whom you saw relaxing from the fight.
3. If he were to come, he would kill whomever he met.
4. I should have killed all who had not fled.
5. If I were king I should punish all who did not obey me.
6. May he do it as soon as ever (transl. whenever first) I see him.
7. May the gods grant whatever may be most expedient.
8. I would not give a farthing to any one who could not do this.
9. If I were to come, I would help none who did not help themselves.
10. Whithersoever you went, you would find enemies.
11. A brave man would not be boasting about what he had not done.
12. I should not have told my friend what I did not think to be true.
13. I would fight with a hundred men whenever you aided me.
14. Whoever did not know this would not be worthy of the citizens' esteem.



15. I hope he will not discourse (transl. may he not, etc.) about such things as I cannot understand.
  16. If I were to go to Athens I could marry whomever I wished.
  17. Whichever you chose as king would govern you badly.
  18. Whatever I had said he would still have disbelieved me.
  19. Wherever I had stood I should not have seen the battle.
  20. If I were to send him he would report to me whatever he saw.
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### CONDITIONAL AND RELATIVE SENTENCES IN 'ORATIO OBLIQUA.'

In *Oratio Obliqua* the verb governing the dependent sentence is in some cases followed by the Accusative and Infinitive in the chief dependent clause, and in other cases by ὅτι or ὥς. When the verb of saying, etc., is in a *Primary* Tense, the rest of the sentence undergoes as little change as possible: thus after λέγω ὅτι or ὥς the same mood and tense in all clauses is retained as was used in the direct speech, while φημί, which requires an Infinitive, only affects the mood (not the tense) of the principal dependent clause, *e.g.*: δώσω εἰάν τι ἔχω becomes λέγει ὅτι δώσει, εἰάν τι ἔχη, or δώσειν φησίν, εἰάν τι ἔχη.

It is only when the verb of saying is in a *Secondary* Tense that the construction presents any difficulty. For the sake of simplicity I exclude from these Rules and Exercises cases, in past time, where the verb of saying or the like is followed by ὅτι or ὥς. The rules for constructions with εἶπον ὅτι, ἤδη ὅτι, etc., as found in the best Attic prose-writers, are somewhat too complicated for the purposes of this book. In *Oratio Obliqua*, then, as far as we are concerned, the verb in the Apodosis, or chief clause in the

dependent sentence, will always be in the Infinitive Mood. Beyond this the main points to be observed are as follows :—

- (1) First notice particularly as a rule most strictly adhered to, that whatever mood may be employed in the *Oratio Obliqua*, the tenses of the *Oratio Recta* are always retained. This will be seen in the examples given below ; and it will be noticed that the Aorist keeps in the Infinitive Mood the full time-force which it had in the Indicative of the *Oratio Recta*.
- (2) In the Protasis, or Relative clause, the Optative is the proper mood of the *Oratio Obliqua*. Its universal employment however would often leave it quite doubtful what the *Oratio Recta* had been ; consequently we find the usage of the Optative considerably restricted, and the following is the custom observed in the best prose-writers :

When the Subjunctive or Optative Mood was employed in *Oratio Recta*, the Optative is used in *Oratio Obliqua* ; but when any tense of the Indicative except the future was used in the *Recta*, the Indicative is retained in the *Obliqua* also ;<sup>1</sup> the future Indicative however passes into the Optative, since in this case there is no danger of confusion. The following examples will illustrate, it being of course borne in mind that compounds of *ἄν* in the *Oratio Recta* drop the *ἄν* in *Oratio Obliqua* :

<i>Recta.</i>		<i>Obliqua.</i>
ἐὰν πράττη, or ὅς ἄν πράττη	}	εἰ πράττοι, ὅς πράττοι.
εἰ πράττοι, or ὅς πράττοι		
ὅς or ὅστις πράξει		ὅς or ὅστις πράξοι.

<sup>1</sup> I have on this point diverged from Prof. Goodwin's rule, and have accepted the correction suggested by Mr. E. C. Marchant in a note published in the *Classical Review* of July 1890. Fortunately a simpler rule is thus obtained for the guidance of pupils than is afforded by Prof. Goodwin.

*Recta.**Obliqua.*

*Εἰ πράττει*  
*Εἰ ἔπραττε*  
*Εἰ ἔπραξε*  
*Εἰ πέπραχε*  
*Εἰ ἐπέπραχει*

Unchanged except, if necessary,  
in Person.

- (3) In addition to the above rules notice that when *οὐ* occurs in the Apodosis in *Oratio Recta* it is closely attached to *ἔφη* in the *Oratio Obliqua*, just as in Latin *neq̄* is used instead of *dico—non*. If *ἄν* also occurs in the Apodosis (*i.e.* in an unfulfilled or 'vague' Future Condition), the proper order in the *Oratio Obliqua* is *οὐκ ἄν ἔφη*. The following are some typical examples of the conversion of Conditional Sentences into *Oratio Obliqua*—

*Recta.* Ἐὰν ταῦτα πράξω, ἀποθανοῦμαι.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ταῦτα πράξειεν, ἔφη ἀποθανεῖσθαι.

*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξεν, ἀπέθανεν ὁ Κῦρος.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξεν, ἔφη τὸν Κῦρον ἀποθανεῖν.

*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα πράξαιμι, οὐκ ἄν ἀποθάνοιμι.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ταῦτα πράξειεν, οὐκ ἄν ἔφη ἀποθανεῖν.

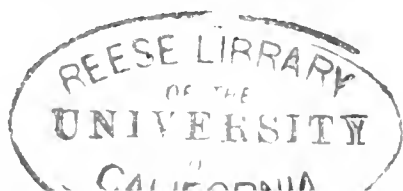
*Recta.* Εἰ ταῦτα εἶδον, οὐκ ἄν νῦν παρῇ.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ταῦτα εἶδεν, οὐκ ἄν ἔφη τότε παρῆναι.

*Recta.* Ὁ Κῦρος σοφός ἐστιν εἰ ταῦτα πράττει.

*Obliqua.* Ἐφη τὸν Κῦρον σοφὸν εἶναι, εἰ ταῦτα πράττει.

It must be mentioned that even after a past tense it is very usual in Greek for the construction of the *Oratio Recta* to be retained as far as possible in the *Obliqua*, *i.e.* with no change in the verb except in Person; thus *εἰάν*, *ὅς ἄν* with the Subjunctive may very frequently be found after *ἔφη*, instead of *εἰ* or *ὅς* with the Optative. Such a construction however, which is employed for vivid effect, is not really *Oratio Obliqua*; and presenting, as it does, no difficulties, it is not intended to be used by the pupil in these Exercises.



In translating an English sentence in *Oratio Obliqua* into Greek, the pupil should first give the *Oratio Recta* in Greek, and then convert it into *Oratio Obliqua*; thus: I said that if he came he would see Cyrus—

*Recta.* Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ ὄψεται τὸν Κῦρον.

*Obliqua.* Εἰ ἔλθοι, ἔφην αὐτὸν ὄψεσθαι τὸν Κῦρον.

Similarly the pupil should not only translate the Greek sentences in Exercise XVIII., but also give the *Oratio Recta* in Greek.

### EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Πάντας ἔφη τεθνηκέναι, ὅσοι μὴ ταῦτα πεπράχασι.
2. Ἐκέλευσεν ἐμὲ μὴ ταῦτα πράττειν, ὅποτε μὴ παρείη.
3. Ἐφῆ τὸν παῖδα ἤδη τοῦ βίου ἀπηλλᾶσθαι· εἰ δὲ μή, οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀπελθεῖν.
4. Ἐφησθα παρέσεσθαι ὅστις ἀνδρείος εἴη.
5. Αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ διαβαίης, ἀπιέναι ἔφησθα.
6. Κακίστους ἂν ἔφη εἶναι οἵτινες τοιαῦτα πράττοιεν.
7. Ἐφη κολάσαι οὕστινας εἶδε πάροντας.
8. Ἐφη τὸν Σωκράτη πράττειν ὅτι ἑαυτῷ δοκοίη.
9. Ἐφη πάντας ἂν θαυμάσαι ἐκείνους τοὺς ἱππέας, ὅτε ἤλασαν εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων τάξεις.
10. Ἐπειδὴ ταῦτα εἶδον, ἐλάσαι φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας.
11. Οὐκ ἔφη δεήσαι ταῦτά σε λέγειν, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς ἤκουσας.
12. Ὅποτε τύχῃ μόνη πιστεύοι, ἔφη φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους.
13. Χαιρήσειν φησὶν, ἐπειδὰν οἱ κλέπται ἐκείνοι ἀλοῖεν.
14. Ἐφη τότε παραγενέσθαι ὅτε τὸν ἱππέα ἀπέκτεινον.
15. Οὐκ ἂν ἔφη τότε παρῆναι εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ἤκουσεν.
16. Ἐφη μανθάνειν τοὺς μανθάνοντας, ἃ οὐκ ἐπίστανται.
17. Οὐδεπώποτ' ἂν ἐνόμισα τοὺς πολίτας τοσούτους εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς εἶπας.
18. Ἦλπιζον τοὺς στρατιώτας οὓς μετεπέμψαντο, ταύτῃ (at this place) ἀπαντήσεσθαι.

19. Ὑπέσχοντο αὐτοῖς, εἰ ἐπὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἵοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβαλεῖν.  
 20. Ἐφασαν τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀποκτενεῖν οὓς ἔχουσιν.

## EXERCISE XIX.

1. He said that if I did this I should transgress the laws.
2. You said that if any one did this he was always punished.
3. He thought that, unless I was willing to do it then, you would go away at once.
4. He hoped that if the enemy were to come, they would not see us.
5. I said that the general used always to be vexed if the soldiers did not spare the citizens.
6. I said that I should not have come if I had seen this.
7. You said that, if you were not general, you would not have put the soldiers to death.
8. He said that if Socrates died at that time he did not see Alexander.
9. I told him that when Cyrus came I had already done this.
10. They ordered us not to do such things when they were not present.
11. He said he would do it whenever he could.
12. He said that whoever should come, he would not fly ('vague' future).
13. He said that not he but Cyrus was general when they conquered the Scythians.
14. I said that all who were not then present had been punished.
15. He said that when he was general he used to praise them whenever they did this.
16. He said he would have punished any whom he had seen stealing the money of the king.
17. They said that they would not be undertaking a war which they knew to be useless.

18. I told him that wherever he went I would go too.  
 19. He said that he did not believe what I had said.  
 20. I said that if I had been you, I should not have done it.

Further practice in these Rules may be obtained by converting any of the Exercises in the book, whether Greek or English, into *Oratio Obliqua*, the sentences being introduced by ἔφη, φησίν, ἐκέλευσεν, ἐνόμισεν, or the like.

### SENTENCES EXPRESSING A WISH.

There are two classes of Wish—(1) a wish or hope that something may happen, referring of course to *future* time; (2) a wish that things were different in the *present* or had been different in the *past*. This kind of wish expresses not a hope but rather a regret that things are as they are.

Both these classes of Wish may be expressed in Greek by a construction that is really the Protasis of a Conditional Sentence. They are introduced by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, which are practically equivalent to εἰ alone; for a *Future Wish*, or hope, εἴθε or εἰ γάρ with the *Optative* is used, as in a 'Vague Future' condition; for a *Wish in present or past time*, i.e. for something not attained, εἴθε or εἰ γάρ is accompanied by the *Imperfect or Aorist Indicative* respectively, corresponding to the Protasis of a Present or Past Unfulfilled Condition. Thus:

1. Would that this might happen! *or*, I hope this may happen, etc. Εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο.
2. (a) Would that we were not here! *or*, I wish we were not here. Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) μὴ παρήμεν.  
 (b) Would that he had not done this! *or*, I wish he had not done this. Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) μὴ τοῦτο ἔπραξε.

In like manner we can say in English, "If only he would do it, *or* were doing it, *or* had done it!"

There are other ways also of expressing a Wish besides by these conditional constructions, viz.: For a future Wish the simple Optative, or 'wishing' Mood, may be used without εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, e.g. μὴ γένοιτό, "may it not happen!" For a Present or Past Wish the word ὀφελον (lit. "I ought," being the Aorist of ὀφείλω) with the Infinitive is often used. This Infinitive is used in the Present or Aorist tense according as the Wish refers to the Present or Past respectively. Thus:

Ὀφελες πράττειν = Would that you were doing it! lit. You ought to be doing it.

Ὀφελες πράξαι = Would that you had done it! lit. You ought to have done it.

Ὀφελον is sometimes preceded by ὥς, lit. "how," and still more frequently by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ. Thus "I wish he were not doing it" may be rendered in any of the three following ways:

Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) μὴ τοῦτο ἔπραττε.

Ὀφελε.	}	μὴ τοῦτο πράττειν.
Ὡς ὀφελε.		
Εἴθε (or εἰ γάρ) ὀφελε		

N.B.—In all sentences expressing a Wish the Negative is μή, and never οὐ.

## EXERCISE XX.

### A.—FUTURE WISH.

1. Εἴθε μήποτε γνοίης ὅς εἰ.
2. Εἰ γὰρ γενοίμην, τέκνον, ἀντὶ σοῦ νεκρός.
3. Εἴθε σὺ, τοιοῦτος ὢν, φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιο.
4. Εἰ γὰρ μηδεὶς τῶν Τρωῶν θάνατον φύγοι.
5. Εἰ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ποσαύτην δύναμιν οἱ θεοὶ δοίεν, ὥστε ταῦτα διαπράξασθαι.

6. *Εἴθε μὴ θάνοι ἐκεῖνος, ἢ μηκέτι ζῶην ἐγώ.*
7. *Εἰ γὰρ δὴ, βασιλεία, τόδε πλείστον κακὸν εἶη.*
8. *Ἀποθάνοιμι μᾶλλον ἢ δούλος γενοίμην.*
9. *Κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην, Ξανθίαν εἰ μὴ φιλῶ.*
10. *Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, τί ποτε πράξωμεν ;*

*B.—WISHES IN PRESENT AND PAST TIME THAT CANNOT  
BE REALISED.*

1. *Εἴθε σε μήποτε εἶδον.*
2. *Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας.*
3. *Εἴθ' ἡὔρομεν σ', Ἀδμητε, μὴ λυπούμενον.*
4. *Εἰ γὰρ παρῇν ἐκεῖνος, μηδ' ἀπεδήμησε.*
5. *Εἴθε σοι, ὦ Περικλεῖς, τότε συνεγενόμην, ὅτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ἦσθα.*
6. *Μὴ ποτ' ὄφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκῦρον.*
7. *Ἐπαθον ἂ μὴ ποτ' ὄφελον παθεῖν.*
8. *Εἰ γὰρ ὄφελε ζῆν ὁ Σωκράτης.*
9. *Ἐκείνη ταῦτα πέπραχεν, ἢ μὴ ὄφελε γενέσθαι.*
10. *Εἴθ' ὄφελος τοιάδε τὴν γνώμην πατρὸς  
Θνήσκοντος εἶναι· πᾶν γὰρ ἂν κατειργάσω.*

EXERCISE XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES EXPRESSIVE OF A WISH.

1. If only you had either done this, or were doing it, or would ever do it !
2. I wish you had not told me anything of the sort (transl, any such thing).
3. May you perish miserably (*κάκιστα*) if you have deceived your brother.
4. O that the summer had come !
5. Would to heaven you were an honest man !
6. I hope you will always act honourably.
7. If he should come, may he not find us unprepared.
8. I do not know and may I never know any more wicked man than Cyrus.



9. Would God that I had died for thee !
  10. Would that the many did not manage the affairs of the state.
  11. May I never speak again if what I tell you is false.
  12. If this man, who I wish had perished, had not been general, we should have conquered.
  13. How I wish this were not so !
  14. I do not think this really happened—I wish it had.
  15. If that is so, I wish I had not come.
  16. I wish I did not know, and might never know, how hard a thing poverty is.
  17. O that I had the wings of a dove ! Then would I fly away and be at rest.
  18. Would that you had perished and that Cyrus were no longer in command of the army.
  19. If only this had been so in-the-time-of our fathers.
  20. I wish I had known ; for I should not then have gone away.
- 

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON ALL THE FOREGOING RULES.

### EXERCISE XXII.

1. I never used to send for the physician unless I had a headache.
2. He did not kill the soldier when I was present.
3. He would not have deceived you thus if you were not foolish.
4. Whenever you heard this you ought always to have told me.
5. If you had not given the money to the soldiers I should kill you.
6. Do not help the general if you see him ravaging our land.
7. You have done badly if you have ill-treated all who were not then present.

8. If I were to say this, all who were present would be astonished.
  9. If ever a man is convicted of murder, he is put to death.
  10. I should have heard what was said by you, if I had not been staying at Athens.
  11. I wish he would not always tell me what I know already.
  12. I wish he had not gone away ; for if he were here, we should be overcoming the enemy.
  13. Had I been you, I should have killed all who did not honour me.
  14. Whatever you do, do it zealously.
  15. If you were to go to Athens, you would see soldiers, wherever you turned.
  16. I will order your friend to carry out the business, in whatever way seems good to him.
  17. Whenever the enemy had conquered he was always vexed.
  18. If he did this he acted very badly.
  19. You are not likely to find a more beautiful dog than this.
  20. If Socrates does not know, how could I find out?
- 

### EXERCISE XXIII.

1. If you have drunk half the wine, you will soon have a pain in the head.
2. If you wish to please me, why did you kill that man?
3. Kill this man, when you catch him ; for if he should escape again we should be ruined.
4. If you taught this you would be teaching what you did not know.
5. If you were to come, there is no one who would not welcome you.
6. If you are telling the truth, I will never forgive you.

7. All whom I find in the temple shall be put to death.
  8. I should not have known who he was, if you had not told me.
  9. If any persons did not give money to the judge, they were always punished.
  10. If Socrates taught the young men virtue, he was not really a bad citizen.
  11. If I were you I should at once leave Athens.
  12. When I have taken the city, I shall no longer fear the enemy.
  13. I wish you had told me, when you saw him.
  14. He was doing this for many months, when he was staying at Athens.
  15. Say it now, when he is not listening.
  16. All whom you see present are my friends.
  17. Whoever did not pity you would be heartless.
  18. If only he had not died and were with us now.
  19. You will hardly persuade me to believe this.
  20. Of all the things given by (*παρὰ*) the gods, health is perhaps the best.
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## EXERCISE XXIV.

1. Who would not have admired Cyrus, when he was commanding the army?
2. All who were then present I would kill if I could.
3. If you don't believe me, do it in whatever way you please.
4. Would to heaven he had not done what he did do, and had done what he did not do!
5. How I wish that Cyrus were here, and would never again go away!
6. If the enemy were to come when we were unprepared, we should be ruined.
7. It would not be right to say where he is, unless he were to wish it.

8. Who would not have answered, if he had asked the question when he came ?
9. After failing to find him (see Ex. XV. sent. 8) I should have gone away if you had not come.
10. We should incur very great danger, if he were to take all the cities he could.
11. All who are not aiding me are my enemies.
12. All who do not aid me will perish.
13. If I had been Cyrus, I should have killed all who did not aid me.
14. I never see you, when I am in Athens.
15. All that I have is yours, but all that I acquire shall be my own.
16. Who could ever be wiser than Plato ?
17. I could never do such a thing, not even if you were to give me 10,000 talents.
18. Do not ask for this. You will never obtain it.
19. If he destroyed all who were not then present, he ought to have killed you also.
20. When I have done all this, do not ask me any more questions.

# VOCABULARIES



## VOCABULARY I.—GREEK-ENGLISH.

*I have omitted from the Vocabularies the Numerals, and most of the Pronouns, as these are to be found in any Greek Grammar.*

- ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good.  
 ἀγαπῶ (-άω), love; *also*, am contented with.  
 ἀγνοῶ (-έω), do not know, am ignorant of.  
 ἀγών, -ῶνος, ὁ, game, contest.  
 ἄγω, I lead.  
 ἀδικῶ (-έω), I harm, wrong, *c. acc. of person*; *also c. cognate acc.*  
 ἀδικίαν ἀδικῶ, commit an injury.  
 ἀεὶ, always.  
 ἄθλον, τό, prize.  
 αἰρῶ (-έω), -ήσω, ἤρῃκα, εἶλον, *aor. pass. ἤρέθην*, I take, capture; *in mid.* I take for myself, choose; *in pass.* I am taken, *or*, chosen.  
 αἰσχροκερδής, -ές, covetous, sordid.  
 αἰσχρός, ὁ, ὄν, base, *adv.* -ῶς;  
*comp.* αἰσχύων, *sup.* αἰσχιστος.  
 αἰσχύνομαι, *fut.* -οῦμαι, *aor.* ἤσχύνθην, am ashamed.  
 αἰτία, ἡ, blame.  
 αἰτῶ (-έω), ask, ask for.  
 ἀκούω, *fut. mid.*, hear.  
 ἀλαζών, -όνος, ὁ, braggart, boaster.  
 ἀλγῶ (-έω), have pain.  
 ἀληθής, ἐς, true.  
 ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσομαι, ἔαλωκα, ἔαλων (or, ἤλων); *aor. part.* ἀλούς, *opt.* ἀλοίην, *lit.* I am caught, *hence*, I am found guilty, convicted;  
*c. gen. of the crime.*  
 ἀλλά, but.  
 ἄλληλους, -ας, -α, each other.  
 ἄλλος, ἡ, ο, other, another; ὁ ἄλλος, *with a noun* = the rest of;  
 οἱ ἄλλοι, 'the rest.
- ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα, ἥμαρτον, *err*, sin.  
 ἀμελῶ (-έω), neglect, abandon.  
 ἀνάγκη, necessity; *ἀν. ἐστί*, it is necessary, ἐξ ἀνάγκης, of necessity.  
 ἀναιδής, ἐς, shameless.  
 ἀναίσθητος, ον, without feeling, heartless.  
 ἀνδραγαθία, bravery.  
 ἀνδρεῖος, α, ον, brave.  
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man (as distinct from woman or child; *Lat. vir*).  
 ἀνίστημι, make to stand up; *in the passive*, and *intrans. tenses of active*, stand up.  
 ἀν-οίγνυμι, *fut.* ἀνοίξω, *aor.* ἀνέαξα, *imperf.* ἀνέαγον, I open.  
 ἀντί, *c. gen.*, in place of.  
 ἀντι-λέγω, contradict, *c. dat.*  
 ἀντ-ωφελῶ (-έω), return a benefit to.  
 ἄξιος, α, ον, worthy, worth, *c. gen.*  
 ἀπ-αγορεύω, forbid.  
 ἀπ-αίρω, set sail, sail out.  
 ἀπ-αιτῶ (-έω), ask back.  
 ἀπ-αλλάττω, I free from, *c. acc. and gen.*  
 ἀπ-αντῶ (-άω), *fut. mid.*, I meet.  
 ἀπατῶ (-άω), deceive.  
 ἀπ-εἶμι, I will go away (*see εἶμι*).  
 ἀπ-ερύκω, keep off from, protect; *not in good Attic prose.*  
 ἀπ-έρχομαι, -έλευσομαι, -ῆλθον, go away.  
 ἀπιστῶ (-έω), disbelieve.  
 ἀπληστος, ον, insatiable.

ἀπο-δημῶ (-έω), am away from home, am abroad.  
 ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, restore.  
 ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, -τέθνηκα, -έθανον, die; also, as pass. of ἀποκτείνω, am put to death.  
 ἀπο-κρίνομαι, I answer.  
 ἀπο-κτείνω, kill.  
 ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολῶ, -ολώλεκα, -ώλεσα, destroy, ruin; *in mid.* ἀπόλλυμαι, -ολοῦμαι, aor. -ωλόμην, perish.  
 ἀπο-λογοῦμαι (-έομαι), defend, make a defence.  
 ἀπο-λύομαι, defend oneself from a charge.  
 ἀπο-πέμπω, send away.  
 ἀπο-φεύγω, fly, run away.  
 ἀργύριον, silver, money.  
 ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, aor. ἤρεσα, please.  
 ἀρετή, virtue.  
 ἄριστος, superl. of ἀγαθός, best.  
 ἄρχω, I rule; *c. gen.* rule over.  
 ἀσπάζομαι, I welcome, greet.  
 ἄστυ, city.  
 αὖθις, again.  
 αὐξάνω, fut. αὐξήσω, make to grow, increase.  
 αὐτός, ἡ, όν, self; *but in the oblique cases and without a noun*, him, her, it, etc.  
 ἀφ-ίημι, let go, dismiss.  
 ἀφ-ικνοῦμαι (-έομαι), -ίξομαι, -ίγμαι, -ικόμην, arrive.  
 ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, aor. ἤχθόμην, am vexed, grieved, *c. dat.*

βασιλεία, queen.  
 βασιλεύς, king.  
 βασιλεύω, I become king, reign.  
 βέλτιστος, η, ον, best, superl. of ἀγαθός.  
 βελτίων, better.  
 βίος, life.  
 βουλευομαι, consult together.  
 βούλομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, aor. ἐβούληθην, I wish.

γάρ, for; εἰ γάρ, see Ex. XX.  
 γε, *enclitic particle*, at least, at any rate.

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι or γέγονα, ἐγενόμην, become, happen, take place.  
 γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνω (aor. part. γνούς, opt. γνοίην), know, recognize, learn.  
 γνώμη, mind, views, opinion.  
 γονεύς, -έως, parent.  
 γυμνικός, ἡ, όν, gymnastic, athletic.  
 γυνή, γυναικός, woman.

δάκνω, δήξομαι, ἔδακον, bite.  
 δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε, it is necessary, it is right, one ought.  
 δέιδω, δείσω, δέδια, I fear.  
 δείκνυμι, δείξω, show.  
 δειλός, ἡ, όν, cowardly.  
 δεινός, ἡ, όν, clever.  
 δείπνον, dinner, supper.  
 δεσμωτήριον, prison.  
 δεσπότης, -ου, lord, master.  
 δεῦρο, hither.  
 διά, *c. acc.*, on account of; διά τί = wherefore.  
 δια-βαίνω, aor. -έβην, opt. -βαίην, cross.  
 δια-πράττομαι, effect, carry through.  
 δια-τελῶ, fut. -τελῶ, aor. -ετέλεσα, continue, live (*with or without βίον*).  
 δια-φέρω, differ from; also, excel; *c. gen.*  
 διδάσκω, teach (*c. double accus.*).  
 δίδωμι, δώσω, offer, give.  
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just.  
 δίκη, *lit.* what is justly due, hence: (1) compensation, (2) penalty.  
 δίκ. διδόναι = pay penalty, be punished.  
 δοκῶ (-εω), (1) think, (2) seem; *impers.* δοκεῖ, it appears or seems good.  
 δορά, skin, hide.  
 δουλεία, slavery.  
 δοῦλος, slave.  
 δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, aor. ἐδυνήθην, am able, can.  
 δύναμις, -εως, ἡ, power, strength.  
 δυνατός, ἡ, όν, able, possible.



- ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, *reflexive pron.* himself, herself, &c.  
 ἐθέλω, fut. ἥσω, am willing.  
 ἐθίζω, -σω, I accustom; *perf. mid. with pres. meaning*, ἐθισμαι, I am accustomed.  
 ἔθνος, τό, nation.  
 εἰκάζω, conjecture, guess.  
 εἰκότως, naturally, reasonably.  
 εἰμί (sum), I am; τῷ ὄντι, in reality, really.  
 εἶμι (ibo), *pres. with fut. meaning*, I shall go; past tense, ἦα.  
 εἶπον, εἶπας, εἶπε, I said; used as past tense of λέγω.  
 εἰσ-βάλλω, invade.  
 εἰσ-εἶμι, I will go into, will enter.  
 εἰσ-έρχομαι, I enter.  
 εἴσομαι (*see* οἶδα).  
 ἕκαστος, η, ον, each.  
 ἕκαστοτε, on each occasion.  
 ἐκεῖ, there.  
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ον, that (*Lat. ille*).  
 ἐκών, -οῦσα, ὄν, willing. ἐκὼν εἶναι, willingly at least; a phrase used in negative sentences, and always preceding the negative.  
 ἐλαύνω, fut. ἐλῶ, aor. ἤλασα, *lit. drive, hence* (1) ride, *sc. ἵππον*, (2) of a general, march, *sc. στρατόν*, (3) *intrans.*, charge.  
 ἐλέφας, αὐτος, elephant.  
 Ἕλλην, -ῆναις, a Greek.  
 ἐμ-πίμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, fill full of, *c. gen.*  
 ἐνδεής, -ές, wanting, deficient, *c. gen.*  
 ἐν-εἶμι, am in, *c. dat.*  
 ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, year.  
 ἐν-τυγχάνω, meet with, *c. dat.*  
 ἐξ-εστί, *impers.*, it is in the power of, it is permitted to, *c. dat.*  
 ἐξῆς, in order.  
 ἔπαινος, ὁ, praise.  
 ἐπ-αινῶ (-έω), fut. -έσομαι, I praise.  
 ἐπὶ, *prep.* on, *also c. gen.* in the time of, *c. dat.* in the power of, *c. accus.* against.  
 ἐπι-ζῶ (-άω), survive.  
 ἐπι-θυμῶ (-έω), I desire, *c. gen.*  
 ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, I forget, *c. gen.*  
 ἐπι-μελοῦμαι (-έο-), *aor. pass.*, study, practise.  
 ἐπίσταμαι, *imperf.* ἠπιστάμην, aor. ἠπιστήθην, know.  
 ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, suitable, serviceable.  
 ἐπι-τιμῶ (-άω), rebuke, *c. dat. of person*.  
 ἐπι-χειρῶ (-έω), attempt, set about, *c. dat.*, *also c. infin.*  
 ἔρδω, do, perform, work at.  
 Ἑρετριεύς, an Eretrian.  
 ἐροίμην (*see* ἐρωτῶ).  
 ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι (*but* εἶμι *more common in Attic Prose*), ἐλήλυθα, ἦλθον, come, go.  
 ἐρωτῶ (-άω), aor. ἠρόμην, ask, enquire; *c. cognate acc.*, e.g. ταῦτα ἐρωτ., ask these questions.  
 ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, aor. ἐφαγον, eat.  
 ἕτερος, α, ον, the other of two (*Lat. alter*); οἱ ἕτεροι, the other party.  
 εὖ, well.  
 εὐδαίμων, *gen. -onos*, happy, prosperous.  
 εὐθύς, *adv.*, at once.  
 εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, ἠύρηκα, ἠύρον, find.  
 εὐτυχῶ (-έω), am happy, prosperous.  
 ἔχω, ἔξω, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχον, have; *also with adverbs, intrans.*, am in certain state, e.g. καλῶς ἔχει, it is well; *also*, am able.  
 ζῶ (-άω), I live. N.B.—Contracts αε to η.  
 ἤ, or; ἢ—ἢ, either—or.  
 ἡγεμών, ὁ, leader, general.  
 ἡγοῦμαι (-έομαι), think.  
 ἤδη, already, now, at once.  
 ἡδέως, *adv.* of ἡδύς, glad; *comp. ἡδιον, superl. ἡδιστα*.  
 ἦδη, ᾗστε, etc. (*see* οἶδα).  
 ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, aor. ἡσθην, am pleased.  
 ἡκιστα, *superl. adv.*, least.  
 ἦκω, *pres. with perf. meaning*, have come.  
 ἡλίθιος, α, ον, foolish.  
 ἡλῶν (*see* ἀλίσκομαι).  
 ἡμισυς, half.  
 ἡττων, *comp. of κακός*, inferior.

θάπτω, bury.  
 θαυμάζω, fut. -άσομαι, admire, wonder at.  
 θέμις, ἡ, what is lawful, right (*Lat. fas*).  
 θήκη, tomb.  
 θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, ἔθανον (usu. compounded with ἀπὸ, except in perfect and pluperf.), die.  
 θυγάτηρ, daughter.

ιατρός, ὁ, physician.  
 ἵνα, in order that.  
 ἵππεύς, a horse-soldier.  
 ἵππικός, ὁν, equestrian; τὸ ἵππικόν, equestrian art, cavalry exercise.  
 ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ον, strong, violent.

καθ-ίστημι, appoint, establish; *in midl.*, appoint for oneself.  
 καιρός, ὁ, opportunity, season; *also* what is suitable, fitting.

κακία, wickedness.  
 κακῶς, evilly, badly.  
 κάλλος, τό, beauty.  
 καλός, ἡ, ὄν, beautiful.  
 καλῶ (-έω), aor. pass. ἐκλήθην, call, invite.

κατα-σκηνῶ (-όω), pitch one's camp.  
 κατα-ψηφίζω, vote against, condemn.

κατ-εργάζω, complete, accomplish.  
 κατ'ηγορῶ (-έω), lay to the charge of, *c. acc. of charge*, and *gen. of person*.

κάω (not contracted), καύσομαι, I burn.

κέκτημαι (*see* κτῶμαι).

κελεύω, I order.

κεφαλή, head.

κινδυνεύω, incur danger, *often c. cognate acc.*, κίνδυνον κίν.

κίνδυνος, danger.

κλέπτῃς, ον, thief.

κλέπτω, steal.

κληθεῖς (*see* καλῶ).

κολάζω, fut. -άσομαι, chastise, punish.

κόλαξ, -ακος, flatterer.

κρατός, strong; *comp.* κρείττων = better, *sup.* κράτιστος = best.

κρατῶ (-έω), conquer, master, *c. gen.*

κρίνω, I judge.

κριτής, οὔ, a judge.

κροκόδειλος, crocodile.

κτηῖμα, τό, a possession.

κτῶμαι (-άομαι), acquire, *perf.*

κέκτημαι, I have acquired; *hence*

*as present*, I possess; aor. pass.

ἐκτήθην.

κύων, *gen.* κυνός, dog.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, ἔλαβον, take, seize.

λέγω, fut. ἐρῶ, *perf.* εἴρηκα, aor.

εἶπον, aor. pass. ἐρρήθην, say, tell.

ληστής, -οὔ, ὁ, robber.

λόγος, ὁ, word.

λυπῶ (-έω), cause pain to, annoy; *in pass.*, feel pain, grieve.

μάθησις, ἡ, learning.

μαίνομαι, μάνησομαι, aor. ἐμάνην, am mad.

μακρός, ἄ, ὄν, long.

μάλιστα, *superl. of* μάλα, very much, especially.

μᾶλλον, *comp. of* μάλα, more, rather.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, aor. ἔμαθον, learn.

μάχομαι, fut. μαχοῦμαι, aor. ἐμαχέσάμην, fight.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, large.

μέλει, *impersonal, c. dat.*, it is a care to.

μελέτη, practice.

μελετῶ (-άω), I practise.

μέμφομαι, I blame, *c. dat. of person*.

μένω, μενῶ, aor. ἔμεινα, remain.

με-α-πέμπομαι, send for.

μετ-έχω, share in, *c. gen.*

μηκέτι, no longer.

μητήρ, mother.

miarós, ἄ, ὄν, abominable.

μισθός, ὁ, pay, reward.

μισῶ (-έω), I hate.

μνᾶ, μνᾶς, a mina = £4 1s. 3d.

μόνος, η, ον, alone ; *μόνον*, adverbial, only.

μῶρος, α, ον, foolish.

ναῦς, νεώς, ship.

νεκρός, ό, corpse.

νέμομαι, graze, browse.

νικῶ (-άω), conquer, win.

νομίζω, think, deem.

νόμος, ό, law.

νῦν, now, at this moment (*Lat. nunc*).

ξένος, ό, stranger ; also friend.

ό, ή, τό, *def. art.*, the ; also demonstrative with μέν and δέ—ό μέν—ό δέ, the one—the other ; οί μέν—οί δέ, some—others.

όδός, ή, journey, way, road.

οἶδα, fut. εἶσομαι, past tense, ἤδη, inf. εἰδέναι, partic. εἰδώς, know.

οἰκία, ή, house.

οἶμαι, imperf. ᾤμην, think.

οἶνος, ό, wine.

ὀκνῶ (-έω), hesitate, be afraid.

ὅμοιος, α, ον, like, similar ; often c. dat.

ὀξέως (adv. of ὀξύς), sharply, closely.

ὅπλον, τό, usually in plur., τὰ ὅπλα, arms, weapons.

ὅποθεν, (1) *dep. interrog.*, from where, whence ; (2) *indef.*, from wheresoever.

ὅποι, (1) *dep. interrog.*, whither ; (2) whithersoever.

ὅποιος, (1) *dep. interr.*, of what sort ; (2) *indef.*, of whatever kind.

ὅπως, *dep. interrog.*, how much, in plur. how many ; (2) *indef.*, however much, &c.

ὅποτερος, α, ον, whichever (of two) ; in plur. whichever side.

ὅπου, (1) *dep. interrog.*, where ; (2) *indef.*, wherever.

ὅπως, (1) how ; (2) in whatever way.

ὀργίζομαι, am angry, c. dat.

ὀρθῶς, rightly ; ὁ. ἔχει, it is right.

ὄρνις, -ιθος, bird.

ὄρῳ (-άω), ὕψομαι, aor. εἶδον, imperf. ἑώρων, see

ὅσος, η, ον, as great as, as much as ; in plur. as many as.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, (1) *dep. inter.*, who ; (2) *indef.*, whoever.

ὅτου, ὅτφ, Attic gen. and dat. of ὅστις.

οὐδέ, not even, nor yet.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one, nothing ; adverbial οὐδέν, in no way.

οὐδεπώποτε, never yet ; but also, in past time, simply never.

οὐκέτι, no longer.

οὖν, therefore, then.

οὔτε, nor ; οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this, this one.

οὕτω and οὕτως, in this way, thus.

ὄψον, meat.

παῖς, ό and ή, child, boy or girl.

πάλαι, long ago ; οί παλαιοί, the men of old.

πανταχόθεν, from all sides, from every source.

πανταχοῦ, everywhere.

πάνν, quite.

παρά, c. gen. from ; c. acc. to, also contrary to.

παρα-βαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, -έβην, go contrary to, transgress.

παρα-γίγνομαι, am with, am present.

παρ-εἰμι, am present.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all.

πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπαθον, suffer.

πατρίς, ή, country.

παύω, I make to cease ; παύομαι, I cease, cease from, c. gen. or participle.

πείθω, persuade ; in mid. c. dat., obey.

πεινῶ (-άω), am hungry, fast.

πειρώμαι (-άομαι), try.

πένης, -ητος, a poor man ; or as adj. poor.

πενία, poverty.

- περί, round; *c. gen.*, about, concerning.  
 περιβλεπτος, looked up to, conspicuous.  
 Πέρσης, ου, a Persian.  
 πίμπρημι, πρήσω, burn.  
 πίνω, πίομαι, πέπωκα, έπιον, drink.  
 πιστεύω, believe, trust, *c. dat. of person*.  
 πλείν, πλείστος, πλείων (*see* πολός).  
 πλέω, πλεύσομαι, έπλευσα, sail.  
 πλούσιος, rich.  
 ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd.  
 ποιῶ (-έω), do, act; έϋ, κακῶς ποιῶ, do harm, or, good to.  
 πολέμιος, α, ου, hostile; οί πολ., the enemy.  
 πόλις, -εως, city, state.  
 πολλάκις, often.  
 πολός, much; in *plur.* many; *comp.* πλείων, *superl.* πλείστος.  
 πονηρός, ά, όν, evil, wicked.  
 πορεύομαι, journey, march.  
 πόσος, η, ου, how much; *in plur.*, how many.  
 ποτε, (1) *interrog.* when? (2) *enclitic*, ever, at any time; *also with interrog. words*, e.g. τίς ποτε, who pray, who in the world.  
 πούς, ποδός, ό, foot.  
 πράγμα, τό, act, affair; *also in plural*, trouble.  
 πράττω, *perf.* πέπραχα, I act, do, transact; *also intrans. with perf.* πέπραγα, fare.  
 πραΰνω, render mild, tame.  
 πρόβατον, sheep.  
 πρόσειμι (ibo), approach (*pres. with fut. meaning*).  
 πρότερον, sooner, before.  
 προφυλάττω, watch over, guard.  
 πυθάνομαι, πείσομαι, *aor.* έπυθόμην, make enquiry; *also*, learn by enquiry, ascertain.  
 πῶς, how.  
 ραδίως, easily.  
 ρηθείς (*see* λέγω).  
 σαφής, -ές, clear, manifest; *adv.* σαφῶς.  
 σημαίνω, *aor.* έσήμνηα, indicate.  
 σκέπτομαι, consider.  
 σκοπῶ (-έω), or *in midl.*, σκοποῦμαι, consider, examine.  
 σοφός, ή, όν, wise.  
 σπουδαίος, α, ου, good, excellent.  
 στόμα, τό, mouth; ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν = to say off-hand.  
 στρατεύω, go on an expedition, serve.  
 στρατηγός, general.  
 στρατηγῶ (-έω), am general.  
 στρατιώτης, ου, soldier.  
 στρατόπεδον, camp; *also*, army.  
 συμβουλεύω, take counsel.  
 συγγίγνομαι, associate with.  
 σύν, *c. dat.*, with.  
 σύν-ειμι (ibo), go with.  
 συνουσία, convivial meeting.  
 συν-τίθεμαι, league together.  
 σφαλερός, ά, όν, dangerous.  
 σχολῇ (*adv. from σχολή*, leisure), slowly; σ. πράττω, I am slow to do.  
 σῶμα, τό, body, person.  
 σωφρονῶ (-έω), am in my right mind, act temperately.  
 τάλαντον, a talent = nearly £245.  
 ταχύς, εἶα, ύ, swift, quick; *comp.* θάπτων, *superl.* τάχιστος.  
 τάξις, -εως, rank.  
 τέκνον, child.  
 τεκών, τεκοῦσα, *aor. part. of* τίκτω, *used as a noun*, parent.  
 τελῶ (-έω), -έσω, *contr.* -ῶ, pay.  
 τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, έτεμον, ravage (*lit.* cut).  
 τέχνη, art.  
 τίθημι, place, set up; τίθεσθαι νόμους, to enact laws, of a legislator in a free state, while τιθέναι νόμους is used of a despot.  
 τιμῶ (-άω), I honour; *in middle*, I value.  
 τίς, (1) *interrog.* who, τί, why, (2) τις, *enclitic, indif.* any one.  
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, such, such as (before) described.  
 τόπος, ό, place, region.  
 τοσοῦτος, of such a size, so great; *in plur.* so many.

τότε, at that time, then.

τρέπω, I turn, *hence*, rout.

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα, ἔτυ-  
χον, chance, light upon; *c. gen.*  
obtain; *c. participle*, e.g. τυγ-  
πράττων, chance to be doing.

τυφλός, -ή, -όν, blind.

τύχη, fortune, chance.

ὕδωρ, -ατος, τό, water.

υἱός, υἱοῦ or υἱέος, son.

ὑπ-ακούω, listen to.

ὑπέρ, *prep.* over: *c. gen.* in behalf  
of, concerning; *c. acc.* beyond.

ὑπ-ηρετῶ (-έω), do service to, *c. dat.*

ὑπ-ισχυοῦμαι (-εο), aor. -εσχόμην, I  
promise.

ὑπό, *prep.* under; *c. gen.* to express  
*agent*, under the influence of, by.

ὑπο-μένω, endure, submit to.

ὑστεραίῃς, α, ον, happening on the  
next day: τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ),  
on the next day, on the morrow.

φάγοι (*see* ἐσθίω).

φαίνομαι, aor. ἐφάνην, appear, seem,  
*c. inf.*; *c. partic.*, e.g. φαίνομαι  
ὦν, I manifestly am.

φαῦλος, η, ον, bad, worthless.

φείδομαι, spare, *c. gen.*

φέρω, οἶσω, ἐνήνοχα, ἤνεγκον, bear,  
carry, endure.

φευγῶ, φεύξομαι, πέφυγα, ἔφυγον,  
fly, escape; *also, c. gen. of the*  
*charge or crime*, e.g. φεύγω φόνου,  
am tried for.

φημί, φήσω, aor. ἔφην, irreg. verb,  
say, declare, *c. acc. and infinitive*.

φίλος, η, ον, friendly, pleasing;  
*usu. as a subst.*, ὁ φίλος, friend.

φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.

φιλοσοφῶ (-έω), practise or study  
philosophy, philosophise.

φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι), φοβήσομαι, aor.  
ἐφοβήθην, fear.

φόνος, ὁ, slaughter, murder.

φρήν, φρενός, ἡ, mind, heart, dis-  
position; *usu. in plural*.

φύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, guard, watchman.

φυλάττω, guard; *in midl.*, be on  
one's guard against, avoid.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, light.

χαίρω, χαιρήσω, aor. ἐχάρην, re-  
joice, take pleasure in, *c. dat.*

χαλεπαίνω, am angry, *c. dat.*

χαλεπός, hard.

χείρων, *comp. of κακός*, inferior,  
weaker.

χρήματα, τά, *plur. of χρήμα*, thing,  
money.

χρῶμαι (-άομαι), use, employ, treat,  
*c. dat.*

χώρα, ἡ, land, country.

ψάω (chiefly poetical), touch, *c. gen.*

ψεύδομαι, aor. ἐψευσάμην, *pass.*  
ἐψεύσθην, say falsely, lie.

ψεύστης, -ον, ὁ, a liar.

ῥόν, egg.

ὥς, (1) *c. acc. of person*, to, (2)  
*adverb*, in phrase ὥς ὄφελον how.

ὥστε, so as.

ὠφελῶ (-έω), I help, aid.

## VOCABULARY II.—ENGLISH-GREEK.

*The asterisk refers the Student to the Greek-English Vocabulary for further details about a word.*

- Able, am-able, δύναμαι \*.  
 absent, am, ἄπ-ειμι.  
 abuse, κακῶς λέγω \*.  
 accustomed, am, -μαι, εἴθισμαι, *see* ἐθίζω \*.  
 acquire, κτῶμαι \*.  
 act (verb), ποιῶ.  
 addition, in-addition-to, ἐπί, c. dat.  
 affairs, πράγματα.  
 afraid, am-afraid, φοβοῦμαι \*.  
 after, conjunct., ἐπειδή, ἐπειδὴν.  
 again, αὖθις.  
 against, ἐπί, πρὸς.  
 aid (verb), *see* help.  
 alive, am-alive, ζάω.  
 all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.  
 already, ἤδη.  
 also, καί.  
 always, ἀεί.  
 amazed, am-amazed, *see* wonder.  
 ancient, the ancients, οἱ παλαιοί, *see* παλαιοί.  
 angry, am-angry, ὀργίζομαι. c. dat.  
 answer (verb), ἀπο-κρίνομαι.  
 any, any one, anything, τις, τι.  
 anywhere, πού.  
 approach, προσ-έρχομαι, *see* ἔρχομαι \*.  
 Arcadians, Ἀρκαῖες.  
 army, στρατός, ὁ, στρατεύμα, τό.  
 arrive, ἀφικνοῦμαι \*.  
 art, τέχνη.  
 as, ὥς : as (quickly) as possible, ὥς τάχιστα ; as wise as possible, ὥς σοφώτατος.  
 ask, enquire, ἐρωτῶ \*, often with cognate acc. e.g. πόλλ' ἐρωτᾶν, to ask many questions.  
 ask for, αἰτῶ, c. acc. of thing and of person, αἰτεῖσθαι, c. acc. of thing, and παρὰ c. gen. of person.  
 ask-back, ἀπ-αἰτῶ.  
 assist, ὠφελέω.  
 astonished, am, *see* wonder.  
 Athens, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.  
 attempt (verb), ἐπιχειρέω, c. dat. of thing ; πειράομαι, c. infin.  
 Bad, κακός, πονηρός.  
 barbarian, βάρβαρος.  
 barefaced, ἀναιδής, gen. οὗς.  
 base, αἰσχροί \*.  
 be, εἰμί ; for aorist use ἐγενόμην.  
 bear, φέρω \*.  
 beautiful, καλός, ἡ, ὄν.  
 beauty, κάλλος, τό.  
 become, γίγνομαι \*.  
 benefactor, εὐεργέτης, ου, or ὁ εὖ ποιῶν, or πεποιηκώς.  
 believe, πιστεύω, c. dat.  
 best, ἄριστος : do one's best, ποιεῖν τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ.  
 better, ἀμείνων, adv. ἄμεινον.  
 bird, ὄρνις, -ιθος, ἡ.  
 black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.  
 blame, μέμφομαι, c. dat. of person.  
 boast, κομπάζω (rare in At. Prose).  
 booty, λεία.  
 both—and, καὶ—καὶ, or τε—καὶ.  
 boy, παῖς, παιδός.

brave (adj.), ἀνδρείος.  
brave (verb), brave a danger, κινδυνεύω κίνδυνον.  
bread, ἄρτος, or in plur. ἄρτοι (lit. loaves).  
brother, ἀδελφός.  
burn, κάω \*, πίμπρημι \*.  
but, ἀλλά; often expressed by μὲν —δέ.  
buy, ἀγοράζω, -σω.  
by, *of the instrument*, expressed by the simple dative; *of the living agent*, ὑπὸ c. gen.

Call, καλῶ (-έω).  
can, δύναμαι \*.  
catch, καταλαμβάνω, *see* λαμβάνω.  
capture, αἰρῶ \*.  
carry-out (accomplish), διαπράττω.  
cavalry, ἱππεῖς.  
charge (of soldiers &c.), ἐλαύνω \*,  
childhood, from childhood, ἐκ παιδός.  
citizen, πολίτης, ου.  
city, πόλις, ἡ.  
clear, σαφής, -ές.  
command an army, στρατηγέω.  
come, ἔρχομαι \*, εἶμι \*.  
come-here, πάρεμι (sum).  
conquer, νικάω, περιγίγνομαι c. gen.  
content, am content with, ἀγαπάω, c. dat. or a neuter accus.  
convicted, am convicted of, ἀλίσκομαι, c. gen. \*.  
Corinth, Κόρινθος, ἡ.  
corrupt (verb), δια-φθείρω, pf. -έφθαρκα, aor. pass. -εφθάρην.  
coward, cowardly, δειλός, ἡ, όν.  
cowardice, δειλία.  
country, πόλις (nation, state): πατρίς (fatherland); χώρα (land, territory).

Danger, κίνδυνος.  
death, θάνατος.  
deceive, ἀπατῶ, ἐξαπατῶ (-άω).  
decide, κρίνω.  
desire (verb), ἐπιθυμέω, c. gen.  
desire (noun), ἐπιθυμία.  
delighted, am, ἡδομαι \*.  
destroy, δια-φθείρω, *see* corrupt.

die, θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, ἔθανον, (but the prepos. ἀπό is usually added in prose, though not with the perfect).  
disbelieve, ἀπιστέω, c. dat.  
disciple, μαθητής, ου̇.  
discourse (verb), δια-λέγομαι.  
discover, εὕρισκω \*.  
disgraceful, αἰσχρός \*, adv. αἰσχροῶς.  
disobey, ἀπειθέω, c. dat.  
do, πράττω, ποιῶ. Intrans: do well, do badly, πράττω with adverb.  
doctor, ἰατρός.  
dog, κύων, κυνός.  
dove, περιστέρα.  
drink, πίνω \*.

Easily, ῥαδίως, ῥᾶον, ῥᾶστα.  
effect (verb), διαπράττομαι.  
either—or, ἢ—ἢ.  
elephant, ἐλέφας, -αντος.  
else, ἄλλος.  
endure, φέρω \*.  
enemy, the, οἱ πολέμιοι.  
enquire, enquire of, ἐρωτάω, πυνθάνομαι.  
enter, εἰσ-έρχομαι.  
escape, φεύγω, ἀποφεύγω.  
esteem (noun), ἔπαινος.  
ever, ποτε.  
expedient, χρήσιμος.

Fall, πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, ἔπεσον.  
false, ψευδής.  
fare (verb), πράττω (intrans. perfect, πέπραγα).  
farthing, *use* ὀβολός(ός), = about 1½d.  
fast, ταχύς, -εῖα, ύ \*.  
fear (verb), φοβοῦμαι \*.  
fight (verb), μάχομαι.  
fight (noun), μάχη.  
find, find-out, εὕρισκα, ἐξευρίσκω.  
firm, βέβαιος.  
first, adv., πρῶτον.  
fly, flee (=run away, escape), φεύγω.  
fly-away (of a bird), ἀποπέτομαι.  
foolish, μῶρος.

for, (1) conj. γάρ; (2) prep. = instead of, ἀντί, c. gen.  
 forefather, πρόγονος.  
 friend, φίλος.  
 forget, ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, c. gen.  
 forgive, συγγιγνώσκω, c. dat. of person.

General (nom.), στρατηγός.  
 give, δίδωμι.  
 gladly, ἡδέως.  
 go, εἶμι \*, βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, ἔβην.  
 go-away, ἀπ-έρχομαι, fut. ἄπειμι, perf.-ελήλυθα, aor. -ἦλθον.  
 go-out-of, ἐξ-έρχομαι.  
 go-up, ἀνα-βαίνω.  
 god, θεός.  
 good, ἀγαθός; do-good-to, εὖ ποιεῖν c. acc.  
 goods, κτήματα, τά.  
 govern, ἄρχω, c. gen.  
 grant, δίδωμι.  
 great, μέγας \*.  
 Greek, Ἕλληνας, -ηνος.  
 guard, φύλαξ, -ακος.  
 guilty, am-found-guilty, see convicted.

Half, ἡμίσιος, used substantively with the article, but agreeing in gender and number with the noun following in the genit. case, c.g. ἡ ἡμίσεια τῆς χώρας.  
 happen, = occur, γίγνομαι \*; = chance, τυγχάνω \*.  
 happy, εὐδαίμων, -ονος.  
 hard (= difficult), χαλεπός; hardly, χαλεπῶς.  
 have, ἔχω \*.  
 headache, have a, ἀλγέω τὴν κεφαλὴν.  
 health, ὑγίεια.  
 hear, ἀκούω, (fut. mid.).  
 heartless, ἀνάλσθητος.  
 help (verb), ὠφελέω.  
 here, = hither, δεῦρο.  
 hesitate, δκνέω.  
 honest, χρηστός.  
 honourable, what is honourable, τὰ καλὰ.  
 honour (verb), τιμάω.

honour (noun), τιμή.  
 horse, ἵππος.  
 hour, ὥρα.  
 house, οἰκία.  
 how, (1) interrog. πῶς, ὅπως if dependent; (2) exclamatory, ὤς.  
 hurry, not-in-a-hurry, σχολῇ \*.

Ignorant, am ignorant about, ἀγνόεω.  
 ill-treat, κακῶς ποιεῖν.  
 impossible, ἀδύνατος, οὐ.  
 incur (danger), κινδυνεύω.  
 Indian, Ἰνδός.  
 inhabitants, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.  
 injustice, ἀδικία.

Judge (verb), κρίνω.  
 judge (noun), κριτής, οὐ.  
 just, δίκαιος.

Kill, ἀποκτείνω.  
 king, βασιλεὺς.  
 know, οἶδα, \* γιγνώσκω.

Lacedaemon, ἡ Λακεδαιμόνων.  
 labour (noun), πόνος.  
 land, γῆ, χώρα.  
 large, μέγας.  
 law, νόμος.  
 lead, lead a life, δια-τελέω, with βίον, or an adverb.  
 learn, μαθάνω \*.  
 leave (= go from), ἐξ-έρχομαι.  
 let loose, λύω.  
 liar, ψεύστης.  
 lie (verb), tell a lie, ψεύδομαι.  
 listen, ὑπ-ακούω, c. dat.  
 live, ζάω.  
 long, μακρός.  
 long-ago, πάλαι.  
 likely, am-not-likely to do, expressed by Fut. vague construction, see Ex. V.  
 longer, no-longer, οὐκέτι.  
 lot, present lot, τὰ παρόντα.  
 love (verb), φιλέω.

Make, = appoint, καθ-ίσταμαι (Mid.).  
 man, ἄνθρωπος (= homo), ἀνὴρ (= vir); often expressed by τις any one.



manage, *πράττω*.  
 many, *πολλοί*—how-many, *πόσοι* :  
 depend., *όπόσοι*—so many, *τοσ-*  
*οῦτοι*—as-many-as, *όσοι*.  
 march, *πορεύομαι*, *εἶμι* (of soldiers) ;  
*ἐλαύνω* (of a general, lit. *drive,*  
*lead*).  
 marry, of a man, *ἄγομαι γυναῖκα*.  
 meet-with, *ἐν-τυγχάνω*, c. dat.  
 money, *χρήματα*, *τά*.  
 month, *μήν*, *μηνός*.  
 more, *πλείων*, *see πόλυσ*.  
 morrow, to-morrow, *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ*.  
 much, *πολύς*, \* ; how-much, *πόσον*,  
 however-much, *όπόσον*.  
 murder, *φόνος*.  
 music, *ἡ μουσική*.

Naturally, *εἰκότως*.  
 nation, *ἔθνος*, *τό*.  
 necessary, is necessary, *δεῖ*, *ἀνάγκη*.  
 neighbouring, *πέλας* (adverb).  
 never, *οὐδέποτε*—in *past time*  
*οὐδεπώποτε*.  
 nevertheless, *ὅμως*.  
 nobody, *οὐδεῖς*.  
 none (*plural*), *οὐδένες*.  
 nor, *οὐδέ*, *οὔτε*.  
 not even, *οὐδέ*.  
 now, *ἤδη* (=jam) : *νῦν* (=nunc).

Obey, am-obedient-to, *πείθομαι*,  
 e. dat.  
 obtain, *τυγχάνω*, c. gen. \*.  
 often, *πολλάκις*.  
 of-old, *πάλαι*.  
 onee, at-once, *ἤδη*.  
 only, *adverb*, *μόνον*.  
 order (*verb*), *κελεύω*.  
 order (*noun*), in good order, *εὐτάκ-*  
*τως*.  
 ought, one ought, *δεῖ*, *χρή*.  
 overcome, *περι-γίγνομαι* c. gen.  
 owe, *ὀφείλω*, fut. *ἤσω*, aor. *ᾤφελον*.  
 own, one's own, expressed by gen.  
*ἑαυτοῦ*, *ἑμαυτοῦ*, etc.

Pain, have a pain, *ἀλγῶ*.  
 painful, *λυπηρός*.  
 parent, *γονεύς*.  
 pass, a life, *δια-τελέω*.  
 peace, *εἰρήνη*.

Peloponnese, *ἡ Πελοπόννησος*.  
 people, = nation etc., *δῆμος*.  
 perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι*, *αἰσθήσομαι*,  
 aor. *ᾔσθόμην*.  
 perform-a-service, *ὑπηρετέω* ; *ὑπηρε-*  
*τοῦτό σοι*, do this service for you.  
 perhaps, *ἴσως*.  
 perish, *ἀπ-όλλυμαι*, *see ἀπόλλυμι*.  
 permit, *ἐάω*.  
 Persian, *Πέρσης*, *ου*.  
 persuade, *πείθω*, *πείσω*.  
 philosopher, *φιλόσοφος*.  
 physician, *ιατρός*.  
 pity (verb), *οἰκτεῖρω*.  
 please, *ἀρέσκω*, c. dat. *Impers.* it  
 pleases me, = it seems good to  
 me, *δοκεῖ μοι* ; am pleased, *ἡδομαι*,  
 e. dat.  
 Plato, *Πλάτων*.  
 plunder (verb), *δι-αρπάζω*.  
 poor, *πένης*, *-ητος*.  
 possess, *κέκτημαι*, *see κτῶμαι*.  
 possible, as—as possible, expressed  
 by *ὥς* with superlative, *e.g.* *ὥς*  
*τάχιστα*, as quickly as possible.  
 poverty, *πενία*.  
 power, in-the-power-of, *ἐπί* c. dat.  
 practise, *μελετάω*.  
 praise (verb), *ἐπαινέω*, fut. *-έσομαι*.  
 present, am-present, *πάρειμι*.  
 property, *κτήματα*, or use neut.  
 plur. of article c. gen. or possess.  
 pron, *e.g.* *τὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν*, *τὰ ἐμά*.  
 prosecutor, *ὁ διώκων*.  
 prosperous, am, *εὐτυχέω*, *εὖ πράττω*.  
 punish, *κολάζω*, fut. *-άσομαι*.  
 put-to-death, am, *ἀποθνήσκω* \*.

Question, *see ask*.  
 quickly, *ταχύ*, cp. *θάσσον*, superl.  
*τάχιστα*.

Rank, *τάξις*, *-ews*.  
 racial, *παροῦργος*, or use adjective  
*κάκιστος*.  
 ravage, *τέμνω* \*.  
 rather, *μᾶλλον*, *ἥδιον*.  
 really, *τῷ ὄντι*.  
 receive, *δέχομαι*, pf. *δέδεγμαι*.  
 rejoice, *χαίρω* \*, *ἡδομαι* \*.  
 relax, *ἀν-ίημι*, part *ἀν-ιείς*.  
 remain, *μένω*, *παρα-μένω*.

remedy, ἄκος, τό.  
 report, ἀπ-αγγέλλω.  
 rest, at-rest, ἥσυχος.  
 revile, κακῶς λέγω \*.  
 reward (noun), μισθός.  
 rich, πλούσιος; am-rich, πλουτέω.  
 right, it-is-right, χρή, ὀρθῶς ἔχει.  
 ride, ἐλαύνω \*.  
 rout (verb), τρέπω.  
 ruin (verb), ἀπ-όλλυμι \*.  
 rule, rule-over, ἄρχω, c. gen.  
 run-away, ἀπο-τρέχω, fut. -θρέξομαι  
 or -δραμοῦμαι, aor. -έδραμον.

Same, the, ὁ αὐτός.  
 say, φημί, λέγω, \*.  
 Seythian, Σκύθης, ου.  
 sea, θάλασσα.  
 see, ὁρῶ, \*.  
 seem-good, δοκεῖ.  
 self-restraint, σωφροσύνη.  
 self, with a noun, or alone *if in nomin. case*, αὐτός; alone in oblique cases, ἐμαυτόν, ἐαυτόν, σεαυτόν, etc.  
 send, πέμπω; send-for, μεταπέμ-πομαι.  
 service, do a, ὑπηρετέω.  
 servant, ὑπηρέτης, -ου.  
 shameless, ἀναιδής.  
 ship, ναῦς, ἡ, νεώς, irreg. noun.  
 show, δηλόω.  
 signal, σημεῖον.  
 silver, ἄργυρος.  
 sing, ᾄδω, ᾄσομαι, aor. ᾗσα.  
 sky, οὐρανός.  
 slave, δοῦλος.  
 so, οὕτως; it is so, οὕτως ἔχει.  
 soldier, στρατιώτης, -ου.  
 some—others, some—some, οἱ μὲν —οἱ δέ.  
 somebody, τις.  
 so-much, τοσοῦτος.  
 spare, φείδομαι, c. gen.  
 speak, λέγω, φημί \*; speak ill, well of, κακῶς, εὖ λέγω, c. acc.  
 stag, ἔλαφος.  
 stay, δια-τρίβω.  
 still, conj., ὅμως.  
 state (country), πόλις, -εως.  
 stranger, ξένος.

stand, ἵστημι in the middle voice, and intrans. tenses of active; see Grammar.  
 steal, κλέπτω.  
 strike, τύπτω; for fut. use πατάξω, aor. ἐπάταξα.  
 such, τοιοῦτος.  
 suffer, πάσχω \* : = permit, ἐάω.  
 summer, θέρος, τό.  
 surprised, am surprised at, θαυμάζω, fut. mid. -άσομαι.  
 surrender (trans.), παρα-δίδωμι.  
 sword, ξίφος, τό.

Take, αἱρῶ, \*.  
 talent, τάλαντον.  
 teach, διδάσκω, c. acc. of person and of subject taught.  
 tell, λέγω, \*.  
 tell-a-lie, ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι.  
 temple, νέως, gen. νεώ, ὁ.  
 than, ἢ; often expressed by the genitive of comparison, e.g. ἀμείνων σοῦ = better than you.  
 that, (1) demon. pron. ἐκεῖνος; (2) conj. after λέγω &c. ὅτι.  
 Thebes, αἱ Θῆβαι.  
 theft, κλοπή.  
 then, τότε; then only, τότε δῆ.  
 there, ἐκεῖ.  
 think, νομίζω, οἶμαι.  
 thirsty, am, διψάω (contracts αε into η).  
 this, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο.  
 time, ὥρα. χρόνος: at the same time, ἅμα; at the same time as, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, c. dat.: by this time, ἤδη; in the time of, ἐπὶ c. gen.  
 thus, οὕτω, οὕτως before a vowel.  
 to, (1) prep. πρὸς, εἰς (into), (2) conj. = in order that, ἵνα.  
 to-morrow, see morrow.  
 toothache, have the, ἀλγῶ τοὺς ὀδόντας.  
 transgress, παρα-βαίνω.  
 tried, am tried for, φεύγω, c. gen. of crime.  
 trouble, πόνος, φροντίς (= care).  
 true, ἀληθής, -ές.  
 truth, ἀλήθεια, τὸ ἀληθές, the truth

(in a particular case) ; tell-the-truth, ἀληθεύω.

turn, τρέπω, *intrans.* = turn ourself ; τρέπομαι ; turn-out, γίγνομαι \*.

tyrant, τύραννος.

Understand, συν-ίημι.

unjustly, ἀδίκως.

unless, ἐὰν μή, εἰ μή.

unprepared, ἀπαράσκευος, ον.

useless, ἄχρηστος, ἀνωφελής.

Vexed, am, ἄχθομαι \*.

victory, νίκη.

virtue, ἀρετή.

War, πόλεμος.

wage, a war, πολεμέω πόλεμον.

water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος.

way=road, ὁδός, ἡ ; in what way, ὅπως.

welcome, ἀσπάζομαι.

when, (1) interrog. πότε, (2) relative ὅτε, ὅταν, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδάν.

where, (1) interrog. ποῦ, depend. ὅπου, (2) relative οὗ.

wherever, ὅπου, οὗ ἂν.

whichever (of two), ὁποῦτος.

whithersoever, ὅποι.

who, what, (1) interrog. τίς, dep. ὅστις, (2) rel. ὅς.

whoever, ὅς ἂν, ὅστις.

why, τί, διὰ τί.

wickedness, κακία.

willing, am, ἐθέλω, -ήσω.

win (a victory), νικάω.

wine, οἶνος.

wing, πτερόν, τό.

wise, σοφός.

wish, βούλομαι \*.

with, σύν, c. dat. ; am with, πάρειμι.

wolf, λύκος.

woman, γυνή, gen. γυναικός.

wonder, wonder at, θαυμάζω, -άσομαι.

word, λόγος, ῥῆμα.

worthy, ἄξιος.

Year, ἔτος, τό.

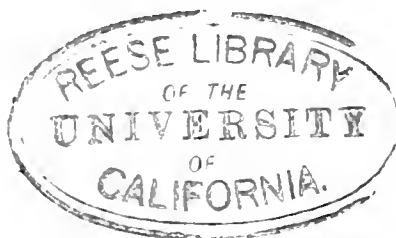
yesterday, χθές.

young-man, νεανίας, -ου.

your, σός, (sing.), ὑμέτερος (plur.).

Zeal, προθυμία.

zealously, προθύμως.



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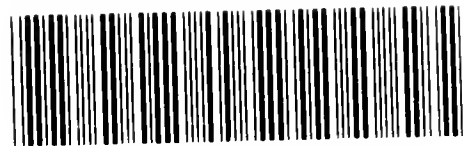
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